

Shultz Reaffirms Israel Ties

He Begins Talks On a Palestinian Peace Table Role

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, said today that he would begin talks with Israeli leaders on Friday at Israel's memorial to the six million Jews who were killed in World War II and declared that "Israel is the true witness to the Holocaust and the true symbol of the victory of good over evil."

"That is why Israel must endure, and that is why the American people are forever committed to Israel's security," he said, standing before a new sculpture at the Yad Vashem memorial, dedicated to Jews who died in such places as the Warsaw ghetto or in Allied armies fighting the Nazis.

Later, Mr. Shultz opened talks with Israeli leaders on finding ways to enlist Palestinians in a Jordanian delegation that could eventually negotiate peace with Israel. He pledged to the Israelis that the American efforts in this regard were directed toward "only one goal: direct talks with the Israelis."

He immediately found, however, that the Israelis, with their national unity government, seem as split on which Palestinians can be eligible to participate in talks as the Palestine Liberation Organization seems to be.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shami, head of the conservative Likud



Secretary of State George P. Shultz, left, was welcomed Friday by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shami of Israel.

party, said Israel would reject any Palestinian who is a member either of the PLO or the larger, more broadly based, Palestine National Council because Israel regards both bodies as dedicated to the destruction of Israel.

But Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a leading member of the Labor Party, said that no government decision had been made on which Palestinians would be acceptable to Israel. He said that, personally, he would permit any Palestinian living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank or Gaza Strip to take part, regardless of his affiliation.

A senior American official said that the United States has no hard and fast preferences, but has begun informally "tossing around names" with the Jordanians and others to see if a consensus is developing.

Mr. Shultz, who is to go to Egypt and Jordan on Sunday, was in Jerusalem primarily to make a personal visit to Yad Vashem. He placed a wreath against the new monument that depicts a sword pointing skyward surrounded by six granite blocks that form the star of David. After delivering his speech, he went with Mr. Shami, Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York, who is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Prices Up 0.3% at Wholesale

April Rise Is Laid To Fuel Costs; Food Index Slips

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Big rises in gasoline and heating oil prices pushed up producer prices for finished goods by 0.3 percent in April, the largest increase since November, the U.S. Labor Department reported Friday.

But consumer food prices fell 1 percent, the fourth consecutive month they have declined.

Prices of finished goods now have risen 1.7 percent for the first four months of the year, but they are only 0.7 percent higher than in April 1984, because prices declined in several months.

The April increase of 0.3 percent, which would translate to an annual rate of 3.8 percent, represents the first time in 12 months when the producer price index has gained in two successive months. The rise in March was 0.2 percent, the Labor Department said.

Forecasters expect inflation will pick up at least modestly during the year, with finished goods prices climbing at a 2-to-3-percent rate before year's end.

But analysts do not expect petroleum prices to continue to rise for long, and they generally back predictions that the prices charged by producers for finished goods will increase by only about 1 percent for the entire year.

Gasoline prices jumped 9.5 percent and fuel oil prices 10.5 percent in April, but the prices of both remained about 5 percent lower than in April 1984.

The higher prices for petroleum products result from tighter supplies caused by cutbacks in refinery operation.

Spot market prices for gasoline peaked in the first half of April and have since fallen slightly. Heating oil prices peaked a few weeks earlier and have come down nearly 10 cents a gallon since then, according to the Energy Information Administration.

Most industry analysts say they do not expect a continued rise in prices, because the level of supplies still is high worldwide.

The decline in consumer food prices in April left that portion of the producer price index 0.7 percent lower than it was a year ago.

Finished goods prices other than for food and energy fell 0.1 percent in April after rising 0.5 percent in March.



President Ronald Reagan considered an answer at a press conference on Friday outside Queluz Palace in Lisbon.

U.S. Might Abandon SALT-2, Reagan Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — President Ronald Reagan, ending his 10-day European trip, said Friday that there was strong evidence that U.S. compliance with the SALT-2 nuclear arms control agreement was "rather one-sided" and declared "there is no need for us to continue" abiding by its terms if Moscow violates it.

His statement was the strongest suggestion yet that the United States might let the unratified treaty lapse at the end of the year rather than dismantle some nuclear forces to conform to the pact's limits.

At a news conference in Lisbon marking the end of his trip, the president said he has not decided which course to take.

He said his invitation for a meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, was still open if Mr. Gorbachev comes to the United States this fall for a United Nations meeting.

"So the ball is in his court, first to decide whether he's coming" to the United States "and then second, as to time and place for such a meeting if he is willing," Mr. Reagan said.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the president "wants Gorbachev to come to Washington."

Although Mr. Reagan campaigned in 1980 against the SALT-2 treaty, he announced after taking office that the United States would abide by the pact if the Soviet Union would do the same.

The treaty, which is due to expire Dec. 31, was signed in 1979 by Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union and President Jimmy Carter. It was not ratified by the Senate but both nations pledged to observe it.

To respect the treaty's limits, for example, the United States would have to retire a Poseidon submarine, which carries 16 missiles, each capable of carrying up to 14 nuclear warheads, when the new Trident submarine goes to sea in late September, armed with 24 multiple-warhead missiles.

The suggestion that the United States should abandon the SALT-2 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Senate Approves Budget Limiting Military Outlays

By Jonathan Fuhringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted Friday for a 1986 budget that would limit the increase in military spending to the inflation rate and would eliminate the Social Security cost-of-living increase for one year.

The victory for the measure, assembled by the Senate's Republican leadership and supported by President Ronald Reagan, required the vote of Vice President George Bush to break a 49-49 tie.

And the Republicans were that close only because they brought Senator Pete Wilson of California from a hospital to the Senate chamber to vote yes, a day and a half after his appendix was removed.

Mr. Wilson received a standing ovation when he entered the chamber in a wheelchair, dressed in a bathrobe and pajamas.

Right after the vote, Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, began working to keep the package from unraveling, because under Senate rules it was still subject to amendment. It was possible, for example, that the Democrats would offer an amendment to remove the freeze on cost-of-living increases in the Social Security program of retirement benefits and disability payments.

The vote, which came at 1:45 A.M., ended months of work by Republicans in the Senate, led by Mr. Dole, who started work on a budget package in January. The debate in the Senate has lasted two weeks.

But the Senate vote is just one step, although an important one, in the long budget process. The House Budget Committee is expected to begin writing its own budget proposal soon, and it is expected to allow even less for the military budget, oppose any limit on Social Security cost of living adjustments and not terminate as many domestic programs.

The two branches would then try to work out differences in a conference committee.

Mr. Reagan's support of the Senate measure came despite reservations about both the military and Social Security provisions, according to White House officials. For the military budget, the agreement by the president appears to signal the end of the rapid buildup he has sought since taking office in 1981.

Before returning to the United States from Portugal, President Reagan called the budget victory "sweet," saying it provided "more than 90 percent of what we have

asked for." The Associated Press reported from Lisbon.

[But on military spending, Mr. Reagan warned that "if we conclude that our national security is jeopardized, I will not hesitate to request 'supplemental funding for fiscal year 1986.'"]

[On Social Security, Mr. Reagan asserted that there was a "mandate" from Congress for savings. He said that 79 senators had "demanded that we have some curbing" of the increase in benefits.]

As outlined by Mr. Dole, the new plan would reduce projected deficits by \$56 billion in 1986 and by nearly \$300 billion over three years, using the optimistic economic as-

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Senate Politics Outweighed Reagan Plans For Budget

By Phil Gailey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The forces that apparently led President Ronald Reagan to accept a cap on four years of record military spending are the re-election concerns of Senate Republicans and the political realities that have been steadily

building around the federal deficit since the election last November.

In the view of some political strategists, Mr. Reagan's reported concessions could effectively end his military buildup, although the congressional budget process has a long way to go before final spending proposals are decided by the House and the Senate.

"I think it's going to be extremely hard for the president to regain the upper hand on the military budget," said Eddie Mahe, a Republican consultant and strategist. "I can only guess that they'll come back next time and point out the terrible price in defense readiness from this cut."

The original budget that Mr. Reagan sent to Capitol Hill in February presented the Republican-controlled Senate with some difficult political choices. It was a matter of priorities. Mr. Reagan's was military spending; the senators' was protecting programs with large political constituencies in their states.

The Republican legislators proved more resistant to White House pressures than some had expected, but whether the latest budget will strengthen them politically remains to be seen.

The political stakes of the budget battle are underscored by the finding of leading Republican poll-takers that the federal deficit, as a measure of people's concern about the economy, is emerging as a major issue and perhaps the key to the 1986 Senate elections.

"The thing that has surprised me is the extent to which in a relatively short time the deficit has become a major issue," said Richard Wirthlin, who does polling for the White House. "Eight or nine months ago I described the deficit as a close issue. It never was there. About 1 percent or less would mention the deficit as the most important problem we face."

Now, he said, "it is the most frequently mentioned problem of a wide range of issues."

"The burden for action is clearly on the shoulders of the Congress," he said. "When we ask people who is responsible for the deficit, 30 percent say the Congress, 24 percent say the president. That has been very consistent."

While Mr. Reagan has been in Europe for the last week, some of the 22 Republican incumbents whose seats are open for election next year have used the Senate budget debate to assert their independence from the White House, going against the president's spending proposals on Social Security, the military and other issues.

But some Republican strategists questioned the long-range political wisdom of this, saying that while it might yield short-term benefits for a few senators, it could risk an important party asset: poll results showing that Republicans now are trusted more than Democrats to manage the economy.

"In my view," Mr. Wirthlin said, "the economy is going to be the driving force in the 1986 election. If it is doing moderately well, I think it will enhance the chances of Republican candidates."

In some cases, he added, "individual senators have been trading on very narrow interests and missing the possibility that if the total package doesn't reduce the deficit and strengthen the economy, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Tackling 'Human Factor' in Flying

U.S. Plans to Study Neglected Area of Aviation Safety

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Aviation Administration has drafted a plan to tackle one of the big remaining problems in aviation safety, the performance of pilots and other humans in the industry.

The plan calls for pursuing a list of specific projects to address 30 "human factor" issues ranked in order of importance by a committee of experts.

Most of the projects are aimed at preventing pilot error, with emphasis on ensuring that the accelerated use of automated aircraft and ground equipment does not increase the workload in the cockpit.

"This is the first time that the FAA has taken a comprehensive look at the one link in the entire chain of aviation operations, the human being," said a spokesman, Dennis Feldman. "Previously, it has been mostly piecemeal."

Some projects advanced in the FAA blueprint already are being pursued in a limited way. Most will take a long time and hard-to-obtain funds to carry out.

Safety specialists said that the longstanding need for a comprehensive assault on the problem has been brought into sharp focus by two prime considerations.

One is that radical advances in automation have created a new environment that significantly changes performance requirements, particularly for pilots, but also for controllers and mechanics.

The other is that as the airline accident rate has dwindled, largely because of the greatly improved reliability of planes and ground equipment, human error, along with bad weather, has become a dominant cause of accidents.

From 1964 to 1984 the number of accidents involving large airliners dropped fairly steadily from 59 to 12. The major U.S. passenger carrier, west 30 months without a fatal crash until an Eastern Airlines Boeing 727 hit a mountain in Bolivia in January.

The FAA said that pilot error has been identified over the years as a cause, although not necessarily the primary cause, of 66 percent of fatal airline accidents. Moreover, pilot error has figured in 79 percent of fatal commuter accidents and 88 percent of fatal crashes by private planes.

Pilot groups question the validity of such statistics. They say that pilots frequently have been used as scapegoats and that when pilots do make mistakes, inadequate efforts are applied to determining what factors, such as fatigue, excessive workload or badly designed equipment, might have induced those mistakes.

The FAA program puts great emphasis on finding out what these contributing factors are and on advancing methods to minimize them.

Approximately \$1 million is being spent on human-performance research in the current budget. It is hoped that efforts to increase financing will be helped by the fact that a systematic plan now exists.

Whatever the fate of the total package, agency officials are confident that they will be able to move quickly on the five or six projects at the top of the agenda.

These include devising advanced methods for measuring crew workload, developing criteria from such measurements for authorizing use of advanced cockpit devices, determining if displayed data are adequate to permit the safe changeover from automated to manual flight and drawing up guidelines for authorizing use of cockpit devices activated by a pilot's voice when he is too busy to press a button or dial a knob.

Longer-range projects include identifying the data needed by pilots to operate safely in the air traffic system, now undergoing major modernization; redesigning overly complicated and hard-to-read charts that are used for prescribed landing approaches; perfecting procedures for minimizing mistakes in punching data into computers; and gauging the extent to which automated systems "may degrade a pilot's ability to fly manually."

Sikhs Kill 35 in Indian Bomb Attacks

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Sikh separatist guerrillas escalated a terrorist campaign Friday night by triggering a series of explosions in New Delhi and Haryana state that left at least 35 persons dead and more than 100 injured in bus depots and train stations.

The explosions followed the assassination by Sikh guerrillas in Punjab of the state president of the political party Lok Dal.

The precisely timed explosions, which coincided with the 128th anniversary of the 1857 Sepoy mutiny of Indian troops against the British rulers of the subcontinent, appeared to set back efforts by the government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to negotiate a political settlement of Sikh demands for increased autonomy in the Punjab.

The explosions, most of which authorities said originated in booby-trapped transistor radios left on the seats of public buses and trains, represented the most serious escalation of Sikh terrorism since before Indian Army troops stormed the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar last June 6, killing nearly 1,000 Sikh guerrillas.

At least 14 persons were killed and more than 60 injured in 11 bomb blasts Friday night in various parts of New Delhi, including bus terminals and train stations crowded with weekend travelers.

Police said the first explosion occurred at the main bus terminus in

an Uttar Pradesh State Transport Corp. bus at 7:10 P.M., killing two persons and injuring six.

In the next several hours, the police control room in New Delhi was swamped with calls about additional explosions at public transport centers throughout the city and in adjoining Haryana state. Security forces sealed all exit roads from the capital.

According to reports received in Chandigarh, the common capital of Punjab and Haryana state, transistor radio bombs killed public transport passengers in the towns of Sirsa, Hissar, and Ambala.

In Hissar, according to the United News of India, an explosion was followed by mob violence, resulting in serious injuries to Sikh passengers.

Earlier Friday, Choudhury Balbir Singh, a prominent Hindu and an outspoken advocate of Hindu-Sikh unity, was shot to death on his farm on the outskirts of the northern Punjab town of Hoshiarpur, authorities in Chandigarh said.

Following the assassination, sectarian violence erupted in the town resulting in at least one death, and a curfew was imposed by police. Official reports reaching Chandigarh said about 20 stores were burned and some public buses destroyed by mobs, according to the United News of India press agency.

In recent weeks, three well-known non-Sikh political leaders have been attacked, and there have been a series of clashes between Sikh separatists and police.

The new attacks were viewed by Indian government officials as an attempt by radical Sikhs to sabotage efforts by the government to draw moderate Sikhs into negotiations for a settlement of Sikh demands for increased autonomy in the Punjab.

A meeting of the Lok Dal here, which is led by a former Indian prime minister, Charan Singh, condemned the assassination of Balbir Singh as "cowardly and ghastly."

U.S. Indian Tribe Resisting Relocation of 10,000

By Iver Peterson
New York Times Service

YUKON-SMOUL, Arizona — As Roberta Blackgoat's children were born, their umbilical cords were buried in a corner of her sheep corral. It is a tradition that joins each member of the Navajo tribe to the land and to the animals that provide the food and clothing necessary for survival.

So it is too late now, Mrs. Blackgoat said, to ask her to move off the land where she was born and where her great-grandmother is buried. Congress may have given the land to the Hopi tribe, but God gave it to her and the Navajo people.

"No, no matter what they are going to do, we are going to stay," she said. "No matter what they do, we are going to stay."

Mrs. Blackgoat delivered this remark in a quiet, determined tone at a lantern-lit meeting near Big Mountain, the heart of a traditional Navajo area that has been awarded to the Hopis under the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Act.

Her word typifies the many problems faced by Congress in its faltering efforts to carry out the largest mandatory relocation of civilians since the internment of Americans of Japanese descent in World War II.

The law, enacted in 1974, seeks to settle a century-old land dispute between the Hopis and the encroaching Navajo tribe. The law divides 1.8 million acres (730,000 hectares) of land here in northeastern Arizona between the two tribes and requires members of each tribe who live on land apportioned to the other one to move.

Ten thousand of the Navajos, who are far more populous and scattered than the village-dwelling Hopis, have been identified as living on land apportioned to the Hopis and must move; fewer than 100 Hopis have found themselves on the Navajo side of the line, and most of them have already left.

But only 3,000 of the Navajos have been moved so far, and the deadline for voluntary departures expires in July. A year of forced relocations is supposed to follow until the expiration of the congressional deadline for completion, July 1986.

Officials in charge of the program concede that the final deadline cannot be met and that the law may have to be extended to 1992.

If it is not, opponents of the partition fear, the remaining Navajos will be left without legal status after the expiration of the act and will be open to forcible expulsion by the police departments of the Hopis or the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Such a development, some Navajos say, would lead to violence on both sides, and some young Navajos appear to be preparing themselves for it on Big Mountain.

Members of the American Indian Movement, young men who are reviving warrior traditions and ceremonies, have established a "survival camp" in the area.

They speak ominously of the consequences of a forced removal, and they make veiled allusions to



A Navajo meeting in Arizona to show support for tribe members facing relocation.

"If they come to push me out, I will say, O.K., it is better if you just kill me now, and leave me here," said a Navajo shepherd.

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the fatal shootings that followed their occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in 1890.

"We don't know what is going to come down this summer, but we are preparing ourselves spiritually for whatever happens," said Willy Scott, a leader of the movement. "This is where we are going to take our last stand."

The cloud hanging over the relocation effort was summed up in a recent report by a subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives. The report has been widely read by critics of relocation as a dawning of awareness in Congress that the full-scale removal of unwilling Navajos cannot go on.

The subcommittee's report enumerated many old complaints about the relocation program, including charges that Navajos who

were relocated are not receiving adequate counseling and that there is little progress on efforts to obtain 400,000 acres of new land in Arizona and New Mexico to compensate the Navajos for the 900,000 acres they will lose through partition.

Although most of those points have been well known, the congressional report has had a major impact because of its basic conclusion that the program is not working. That conclusion was underscored last month when President Ronald Reagan appointed William P. Clark, former secretary of interior, as a special envoy to press the two tribes for a solution.

In his meetings with the Navajo leaders, who opposed the original Hopi call for partition and who want the program ended, or at least

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Social Democrat Premier Aims for Major Victory In German State Election

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Johannes Rau, the Social Democrat running for re-election as state premier of North Rhine-Westphalia on Sunday, has set his sights on winning an absolute majority in the state assembly. This would enable him to govern West Germany's most populous and most industrialized state for another five years without entering into any alliances or agreements.

Mr. Rau, according to most of the opinion polls, will come very close, with a few thousand votes making the difference. The vote in North Rhine-Westphalia is regarded as the most important state election since Chancellor Helmut Kohl won a landslide victory in the last national elections just over two years ago. The next national election will be in 1987, and Mr. Rau is seen as a potential opponent to Mr. Kohl.

About 12.5 million voters, roughly one-third of the country's electorate, will be able to vote Sunday. Mr. Rau, 54, the son of a Protestant preacher and one of the most accomplished politicians in the country, has been running a folksy, highly personal campaign stressing local issues and stirring some of the weightier ideological questions on which his party and Mr. Kohl's governing coalition differ at the national level. His aim, his aides say, is to win over Christian Democratic voters.

His Christian Democratic opponent, Bernhard Worms, by contrast, was a virtual unknown until Chancellor Kohl made him his party's leader in North Rhine-Westphalia in a surprise move a year ago. He has been campaigning in Mr. Kohl's shadow.

The election will also be watched

for its impact on the political and personal contest that is going on within the leadership of the Social Democratic Party.

Although Mr. Rau disclaims all political ambitions beyond his own state, he is being pushed by party centrists as the man who should lead the Social Democrats in the next general election.

Another leading candidate for this role is Oskar Lafontaine, the young new state premier of the Saar. Mr. Lafontaine won an absolute majority in the Saar state assembly two months ago in another highly personal but much more ideological campaign.

Both Mr. Rau and Mr. Lafontaine are disciples of Willy Brandt, the party president. But Mr. Lafontaine would lead the party sharply left on major international and domestic issues while Mr. Rau would move it toward the center.

Some commentators in the West German press have been saying that Mr. Rau has set himself an almost impossible goal in announcing that he wants an absolute majority in the state assembly. He has had an absolute majority in the outgoing assembly, but in vastly different circumstances.

In the last state election, in 1980, neither the center Free Democrats nor the leftist Greens obtained the 5 percent of the vote required for representation in the assembly. Mr. Rau only led to beat the Christian Democrats to get the majority, and this he did by a 6-percent margin.

This time the Free Democrats are believed to have a good chance to get over the 5-percent hurdle, and they are now in a coalition with Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats. In 1980 they were still allied with the Social Democrats.

The Greens, though in decline for the past few months, are also likely to do better than in 1980.

Roof Over Pool In Switzerland Falls, Killing 12

Twelve persons, including six children, died Thursday night when the concrete ceiling of an indoor pool collapsed on about 40 swimmers, officials of this Zurich suburb said Friday.

The ceiling fell in virtually one piece and covered the pool like an airtight lid. Only at the diving board was there an escape route for those who struggled to safety. Most of the victims drowned but some were crushed by the concrete slab weighing about 160 tons, Mayor Walter Flach said.

Among the survivors was Franz Nydegger, the Swiss women's 200-meter breaststroke champion, who was taken to a hospital in shock. Some 350 rescuers worked through the night, breaking through the concrete with drills and pumping out water. Mr. Flach said no survivors were found beneath the fallen ceiling.

Ernst Waelenswiler, the engineer who led the construction of the pool in 1971, said that the ceiling supports, made of an alloy of chrome, nickel and steel, had rusted. "I cannot explain that," he said. "It should not happen." He said that many other Swiss swimming pools were constructed the same way.



Divers search for victims through a hole in the concrete roof that fell on a pool in Uster, Switzerland, killing 12.

Food Prices Go Up Sharply in Beijing

Government Continues Push Toward Market Economy

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The steepest increases in food prices since the 1949 Communist revolution took effect Friday for the 9.5 million residents in Beijing.

Taking a major political risk, the Chinese government raised prices in the capital by up to 70 percent for pork, 130 percent for beef, 18 percent for eggs and 340 percent for yellow croaker, a popular fish.

At the same time, city residents were promised a monthly per-capita grant of 7.50 yuan, the equivalent of \$2.62, to help meet the higher costs.

At every work unit, announcements from the city authorities were read out during the week detailing the increases, which will add an average of 50 percent to the prices of 1,800 "nonsupplies" food items.

The pattern in Beijing was the same as one followed earlier in 22 other cities, including Guangzhou, Shanghai and Wuhan. And as in those cities, consumers flooded stores and markets to stock up on the affected items.

By the end of the week, places like the Chongwenmen Market in central Beijing had little left but fatty scraps of pork and low-grade samples of dried fish. A rush on canned foods left shelves similarly bare.

The move is part of a drive by the government to introduce market mechanisms into the economy. After years of prices that remained the same or rose hardly at all, millions of people in urban China are

encountering steep increases in food costs.

How fraught with difficulties the process will be can be gauged from the care that party leaders have taken to prepare the public. For months before the current round of increases, officials were putting consumers on notice that strains lay ahead.

Usually, the warnings were accompanied by pledges that the government would do everything it could to ease the transition, but there have been periodic bouts of "panic buying" as shoppers sought to protect themselves.

When Chiang Kai-shek was in power before 1949, few things eroded confidence as fast as the spiraling inflation that gave rise to banknotes denominated in millions of yuan. Now, the Communists who supplanted the Chiang government are deliberately pushing up prices on a wide range of consumer goods, food in particular.

The increases involve calculated political and economic risks. From the outset of the program in 1979, officials putting into effect the policies of Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, have been determined to replace what they refer to as the irrational pricing system established under Mao.

Men like Tian Jiyun, the deputy prime minister who has principal responsibility for price changes, believe that unleashing the power of supply and demand is the key to the entire modernization program set forth by Mr. Deng.

It is an article of faith among those involved in the program that only by allowing prices to rise and fall in response to market conditions can the country free itself from the burdens of scarcity and oversupply, shoddy quality and the other problems that beset the typical Communist economy.

No other nation that is formally wedded to the doctrines of Marx, not even Hungary, the most economically adventurous member of the Soviet bloc, has tried anything as far-reaching.

Although Mr. Deng and his associates insist that the state will be on hand as a referee, they are convinced that prosperity will come only through the fullest possible application of market principles that most Communist countries, China included, have spent decades suppressing.

The problem lies in the transition from an economy in which the government has manipulated prices to keep some items — not only food, but also rent, electricity, children's toys and tens of thousands of other goods — unrealistically cheap.

At both ends of the economic chain, producers and consumers must be weaned from a system of large state subsidies that has entrenched inefficiencies and drained at least 20 percent of all revenues from the government treasury.

As a further hedge against popular discontent, the government has so far excluded food grains, edible oils and basic vegetables like cabbage from the price changes, ensuring that commodities that form the basis of the national diet will continue to be available at heavily subsidized prices.

Labor Panel Says Soviet Violated Conventions

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — A panel of the International Labor Organization has asserted that the government of the Soviet Union is violating a key ILO convention by refusing to permit the formation of independent trade unions.

The panel's report, released Thursday, was prepared for the annual conference in June of the ILO, a Geneva-based United Nations agency that monitors work conditions and living standards for workers.

Its publication follows recent complaints from East European governments that the ILO's human rights criteria are biased against them and Poland's notice of withdrawal from the organization last year to protest an ILO report urging Warsaw to restore trade union freedoms.

The 20-member panel, made up of international lawyers, reviews the application of the ILO's conventions, which are binding on the nations that have ratified them. Last year, 32 governments changed their legislation in response to the panel's findings.

In its comments on the Soviet Union, the panel said that the Soviet Constitution and 1971 labor laws excluded the possibility of independent unions in favor of a "monopoly" system of unions.

This, it said, was "in contradiction" with ILO Convention 87, which allows for freedom of association. The Soviet Union ratified the convention in 1956.

The panel's conclusions followed several years of strain between the ILO and socialist countries over the suppression of independent unions in Poland, the Soviet Union and Romania. The three governments have rejected the organization's authority to consider the complaints.

The Soviet and Polish members of the panel dissociated themselves from this year's criticism of the Soviet Union, complaining that freedom of association should be interpreted differently in socialist countries than in Western democracies. This, they said, had been deliberately ignored by the panel.

Although the United States has encouraged the ILO to take a tough line on Eastern Europe, it has not ratified any of the agency's human rights conventions, so its American practices are not scrutinized by the ILO. Diplomats in Geneva agreed that this is a particular source of irritation to the Soviet Union.

ILO officials said that they have been aware of the need to strike a balance between the demands of East and West. They pointed out, however, that this year's report also was highly critical of employment policies in some West European governments, notably Britain and Belgium.

Earlier this year, a special ILO investigation found that the West German government had discriminated against members of that nation's Communist Party through a policy that excludes party members from employment in the public sector.

WORLD BRIEFS

Murdoch to Sell Chicago Sun-Times

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Sun-Times is going up for sale for the second time in less than two years so that its owner, Rupert Murdoch, can buy a local television station, the newspaper's publisher says.

"Yes, it's true that Rupert Murdoch has decided to sell the Sun-Times," the publisher, Robert Page, said Thursday in a memorandum to the newspaper's employees. "He has determined that he will comply with Federal Communications Commission regulations which now prohibit cross-ownership of newspapers and TV stations in the same market."

Mr. Murdoch and a business partner, Marvin Davis, have agreed to buy seven television stations from Metromedia Inc. for \$2 billion, including a station in Chicago and one in New York. Mr. Murdoch owns daily newspapers in both cities, but said he was "under no pressure" to sell the New York Post, adding that "we are considering all our options."

New Violence Reported in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Tamil rebels fighting for a separatist state in northern Sri Lanka flattened a police station on Mannar Island with mortar and rocket fire Friday, killing at least five officers, the authorities said.

The United News of India, meanwhile, reported Friday in New Delhi that more than 75 Tamils were killed Thursday in northern Sri Lanka in a "rampage" by army troops to avenge an ambush by guerrillas. The dispatch quoted separate telegrams sent to President J. R. Jayawardene of Sri Lanka by the Tamil Liberation Front's administrative secretary, M. Alesandaram, and the president of Valvedditturai Tamizh Sangam, K. Sivahambi.

The bodies of at least 40 men, women and children were lying on roads in the area, according to the messages. In Oorani, 25 youths perished when they were herded into the community center and the building was blown up, the telegrams said. Twelve other village youths were lined up and shot to death, they said. United News said the killings were in reprisal for a mine attack on an army convoy Wednesday in Valvedditturai, a fishing town on the northern coast.

Pope Faces Difficult Netherlands Visit

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II starts a five-day trip Saturday to the Netherlands, where his conservative policies have run into opposition from some of the world's most liberal Roman Catholics.

In advance of the papal visit, posters containing death threats and calls for riots have appeared in Amsterdam. The "Call-Up for Anti-Papal Riots" urged people to "get" the pope, describing him as a fascist. The Vatican has acknowledged the problems facing John Paul during his trip, which also includes stops in Luxembourg and Belgium. "Today the Dutch church is in a state of crisis," the Vatican newspaper said in a front-page commentary Wednesday. "There is talk of a difficult trip."

"Progressive" Dutch Catholics — and their priests — question the church's bans on artificial birth control, marriage for priests and the ability of laymen to say Mass, as well as the position of women in the church and papal infallibility on doctrinal matters. The split between "progressives" and "traditionalists" polarizes the approximately 3.8 million Dutch Catholics, who make up about 40 percent of the population.

Liu Murderer Retracts Testimony

TAIPEI (AP) — Chen Chi-ii, a convicted gang leader, retracted Friday his earlier testimony that Taiwan's former military intelligence chief ordered him to murder Henry Liu, a Chinese-American writer whose writings were critical of the Taiwan government. Mr. Liu, 52, was shot to death Oct. 15 in California.

Mr. Chen told the Taiwan High Court on Friday that he had implicated Vice Admiral Wong Hsi-ling, the former intelligence director, out of anger. "It was a misunderstanding," he said.

A military court later sentenced Mr. Wong to life in prison for the killing. The Taiwan High Court is reviewing a life sentence imposed on Mr. Chen last month by the Taipei district court.

For the Record

A U.S. judge rejected on Friday requests by lawyers for Claus von Bulow to dismiss one of two charges of attempted murder or declare a mistrial. Mr. von Bulow's lawyers at his Providence, Rhode Island, trial said that prosecutors at an earlier trial had concealed information crucial to the defense. He is charged with attempting to kill his wife.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, or AIDS, a disease first reported just over four years ago, has struck more than 10,000 Americans and killed 49 percent of them, the national Centers for Disease Control reported Thursday in Atlanta.

Helga Gratz, wife of Austria's foreign minister, Leopold Gratz, was found dead in her Vienna apartment Friday. The police said she had suffered a heart attack believed to have been caused by ingestion of medicines and alcohol. She had been separated from her husband for several months.

Eleven Yugoslavs were sentenced Friday in Zagreb to prison terms ranging from seven months to 15 years for terrorist activities aimed at splitting Croatia from the rest of the country.

A bomb damaged a NATO natural gas pipeline in northwestern West Germany on Friday, the police said. No claim of responsibility was immediately made.

U.S. Might Abandon SALT-2 Treaty, Reagan Says

(Continued from Page 1)

treaty was raised in Washington this week in congressional testimony by Richard N. Perle, the assistant secretary of defense for international security policy.

Asked for his view of Mr. Perle's statement, Mr. Reagan said, "Everyone's got a right to express their opinion. He was doing no more than that."

In arrival remarks in Washington, Mr. Reagan brushed aside problems during the European tour.

"We have returned home with mission accomplished," he said. "We have had a fine trip, a challenging trip and a successful trip."

"We return with warm memories of European friendship for Americans," he said, adding that the demonstrations mounted against him by leftists proved that "we were saying and doing the right things."

■ **Aides Praise Results**
David Hoffman and Lou Cannon of The Washington Post reported from Lisbon:

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday that the journey was a "trip of great importance" that dealt with "issues of historic proportions and enduring significance."

The president's chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, said the trip demonstrated that "Reagan is now the leader of the Free World."

Both officials made their assessments of a trip during which Mr. Reagan met considerable adversity.

He was the target of hecklers in the European Parliament at Strasbourg, France, and of street demonstrations in Spain against the presence of U.S. bases. He was also the focus of a bitter controversy over the laying of a wreath at a German military cemetery.

Mr. Regan said that the president could have sidestepped these difficulties but to do so would have been "to take the easy way out."

The White House chief of staff suggested that the president and Mr. Gorbachev, in major speeches Wednesday, were both pursuing similar strategies of alternately staking out hard-line positions against each other's policies while at the same time indicating a willingness to resolve their differences at a summit meeting.

"Notice the parallelism here," Mr. Regan said of Mr. Gorbachev. In an address to a Kremlin rally on Wednesday commemorating the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany, the Soviet leader charged that the United States was "the forward edge of the war menace to mankind."

"He's talking tough, certainly," Mr. Regan said of Mr. Gorbachev. "He's staking out positions. He didn't get his job because he's a cream puff."

President Reagan, in his speech Wednesday before the European Parliament, was critical of Soviet actions. But both leaders had conciliatory passages in their addresses and in an exchange of letters marking the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe.

On Thursday, the president met with Prime Minister Mario Soares. Officials on both sides said there were few disagreements.

The leaders muted any differences over Nicaragua, although Portuguese officials said their government would not support Mr. Reagan's economic sanctions against the country.

Foreign Minister Jaime Gama said he gave Mr. Shultz a memo seeking relaxed trade barriers on Portuguese goods, notably textiles, footwear and steel.

Mr. Gama said he also insisted on the need for greater financial compensation from the United States in return for use of the Lajes military base in the Azores. He suggested this compensation could come through greater use of Portuguese firms for naval repairs and armaments.

Another issue that came up Thursday was the fate of East Timor, the former Portuguese colony near Australia.

A bipartisan group of 131 U.S. congressmen recently urged Mr. Reagan to use his visit to Portugal to express concern over 100,000 deaths there since Indonesia invaded the territory in 1975. The congressmen said Roman Catholic Church sources had reported that Indonesian military action against Timorese resistance had left many people in need of emergency medical and relief supplies.

Mr. Shultz said, "the subject was mentioned but was not a particular issue in our discussions." Mr. Gama said the United States had "not succeeded in being neutral" between Indonesia and Portugal on the issue.

■ **Merritt Named to NATO Post**
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has named Lieutenant General Jack Merritt, director of the joint staff of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, as U.S. representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization military committee, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Thursday.

Budget Plan Is Approved By Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Dole rounded up the votes he needed by making last-minute concessions to restore spending for some programs, including Amtrak, the national passenger railroad. Other programs that were saved included the Small Business Administration, the Job Corps program to train youths, and mass transit operating subsidies.

Despite these and other steps, the plan was said by Mr. Dole's staff to meet the leadership's targets for deficit reduction. It would end or gradually eliminate 13 programs, including the program to share federal revenue with cities and Urban Development Action Grants to local governments.

The agreement on the level for the military budget was unexpected, but reflects the recognition of the political reality on Capitol Hill: the evaporation of support for continuation of the military buildup of the last four years.

Mr. Reagan, in his budget for 1986, had requested a 6-percent increase over inflation for the Pentagon in 1986. But he then surprised many by compromising with the Republican leadership on a 3-percent figure. Mr. Dole narrowly lost a vote last week to sustain the president's request for the 3-percent increase.

The House of Representatives also is moving toward a position that would give the Pentagon no more than an increase to cover inflation. The House Armed Services Committee agreed Wednesday to a military authorization bill that only allows for an increase equal to inflation in 1986.

The one-year freeze on Social Security would save about \$6 billion in 1986 and about \$22 billion over three years. There would be no extra increase to make up for the one-year freeze, which would also apply to other federal pension and benefit programs.

Shultz, Israelis Meet on Role Of Palestinians in Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

visiting Israel, and Prime Minister Shimon Peres to plant trees dedicated to unknown persons who were not Jewish who aided Jews during the war.

Mr. Shultz's speech was delivered in restrained tones and represented Mr. Shultz's belief that the survival of Israel can be seen as a victory of good over evil.

He said that while Yashem stands in memory of "suffering, death, evil," it also marks "a great victory," the emergence of a Jewish state.

"Here, as nowhere else," Mr. Shultz said, "the evil in man has been recorded in excruciating fullness. Here, time has no meaning, because time cannot wash that evil away. Men and women may lead their lives elsewhere and avert their eyes from this cold and awful reality. But no one can walk through the memorial and harbor the slightest doubt that mankind's capacity for evil is unbounded."

Mr. Shultz at one time was viewed with suspicion in Israel because of his role as head of Bechtel Corp., a company with large engi-

neering contracts in the Arab world. Now, Israeli officials frequently call him Israel's strongest advocate in Washington because of his support for increased and improved trade and security arrangements.

According to an American official, Mr. Shultz told Mr. Shimon Peres that the United States was exploring various possibilities for getting Palestinians involved in negotiations.

Mr. Shultz told Mr. Shamir that the United States had no firm plan to propose to Israel, Egypt and Jordan during the weekend trip but was exploring various possibilities for getting Palestinians involved in negotiations. On Thursday, Mr. Shultz said, "it was essential" for the Palestinians to be involved.

A senior American official said that the United States has exchanged ideas with King Hussein of Jordan on some names that were suggested by him as possible Palestinian participants in a joint negotiation but that these talks were informal and no official list of names has been presented.

Navajos Resisting Eviction

(Continued from Page 1)

modified. Mr. Clark has issued veiled threats of federal delays in approving millions of dollars in federal aid to the tribe.

The Navajos, under the tribal chairman, Peterson Zah, are holding out instead for a compromise that would allow the Big Mountain Navajos to remain on the land while compensating the Hopis with federal payments or with land traded to them from some other part of the Navajo reservation.

So far, the Hopis have refused such a deal.

"We keep hearing about a land dispute, but the land dispute is over," said Ivan Sidney, the Hopi tribal chairman. "Congress has acted, the courts have acted and all

that remains is for the Navajo relocation to take place."

Congress is scheduled to hold hearings on the progress of relocation this summer, with a focus expected to be on a postponement of mandatory relocation. This is what the Navajo leaders and the holdouts at Big Mountain are hoping for, if only to put off the possibility of a clash.

"If they come to push me out, I will say, O.K., it is better if you just kill me now, and leave me here," said Catherine Smith, a shopkeeper who was once arrested for firing a shot in the direction of a surveying fence along the partition line.

It was only a warning shot, she said, laughing, but the fencing of Big Mountain has since been suspended.

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AMERICAN TOPICS



FRONT-LINE FARE — Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, feeds C rations to the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, before a Capitol Hill luncheon. The rations were served to help mark the end of World War II in Europe.

CBS's Crile Criticizes His Own Program

CBS may have "pushed too hard" in its 1982 television documentary that accused General William C. Westmoreland of falsifying intelligence reports on Communist troop strength in Vietnam, according to George Crile, who produced the program.

General Westmoreland dropped his \$120-million libel suit against CBS on Feb. 18. Mr. Crile told a conference of radio and television news directors this month that, while he considered the program factually accurate, if he had to do it over again he would try to include more of the context in which the general was operating as U.S. commander in Vietnam.

"It's clear the president wanted good news and was going to hear up anybody who didn't provide it," Mr. Crile said, referring to President Lyndon B. Johnson. "General Westmoreland was a patriot. He was trying to win the war. He was presumably acting in good faith. In a sense, I think we pushed too hard."

Mr. Crile said he was not elated by the outcome of the trial, in part because of the "human factor of sitting near General Westmoreland in court. For 18 weeks and sharing the experience of being covered by the press."

Short Takes

Jackie Presser, president of the 1.9-million-member Teamsters union, received salaries from his various posts totaling \$530,000 last year, making him the highest paid labor union official in the United States, Lane Kirkland, head of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, the country's biggest union with 13.7 million members, was paid \$310,000.

The four-year term of General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, expires in June 1986. His successor is expected to be a navy man. No law says so, but the chairmanship has customarily

rotated among the three major services. General Vessey is an army officer; his predecessor was General David C. Jones of the air force. The leading navy candidates, according to Pentagon sources, are Admiral James D. Watkins, who as chief of naval operations already is one of the joint chiefs, and Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., commander of the Pacific Fleet.

In another succession, The New York Times says it appears that when Judy Goldsmith, president of the National Organization for Women, runs for a second two-year term in July, her opponent will be Eleanor Smeal, who preceded Mrs. Goldsmith in the office. Mrs. Smeal, who headed NOW from 1977 to 1982, has since published a book, "Why and How Women Will Elect the Next President."

One-Way Ticket Stirs 2-City Fend

In 1982 a Fort Lauderdale, Florida, prostitute, given a choice of jail or a move to California, chose California. She was later arrested there five times for prostitution, according to Santa Monica's police chief, James Keane.

So when police in the Miami area arrested a man three times in six weeks, twice for indecent exposure and once for breaking a window, perhaps they should not have been surprised that he had a long criminal record and had been sent to Miami by Chief Keane, with Santa Monica paying the \$249 one-way air fare to Florida.

Chief Clarence Dickson of the Miami police said that Chief Keane's decision to "dump" the man on Miami was "unprofessional and dangerous."

"It could have been worse," said Joe Carollo, a Miami city commissioner. Santa Monica "could have sent us their police chief."

Chief Keane, asked about Mr. Carollo's remark, said, "I like his sense of humor."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Edmond O'Brien, 69, Actor On Stage and Screen, Dies

NEW YORK — Edmond O'Brien, 69, an Academy Award-winning actor whose 35-year movie career took him from leading roles in the 1940s to weather-beaten character parts in the 1970s, died Thursday in Inglewood, California. He had been suffering from Alzheimer's disease.

Mr. O'Brien received his first real recognition in 1949 as the federal agent who infiltrated James Cagney's gang in "White Heat." In his performance as the cynical, hard-boiled Hollywood press agent, Oscar Muldoon, in Joseph L. Mankiewicz's "Barbarella" (1955), he won him an Academy Award in 1955 as best supporting actor.

Mr. O'Brien was born in Brooklyn. He enrolled at Fordham University, but dropped out after a year to accept a scholarship from the Neighborhood Playhouse. He was given a part in John Gielgud's American tour of the company's modern-dress version of "Julius Caesar" and in 1937 joined Orson Welles's Mercury Players. In 1939 he went to Hollywood.

He returned to New York and stage work in a number of notable plays in the early 1940s, including "Romeo and Juliet" with Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh. In World War II, he joined the army and appeared in Moss Hart's 1943 air force show, "Winged Victory." It was after the war, when Hollywood adopted the film-noir style, that he became a major star, with his roles in Robert Siodmak's adaptation of Hemingway's "Killers," "D.O.A.," George Cukor's "Double Life" and "White Heat."

Later Mr. O'Brien began to play more character roles, including the grizzled frontier editor in John Ford's "Man Who Shot Liberty Valance." He was nominated a second time for an Academy Award for his role as an alcoholic senator in "Seven Days in May," but did not win.

Theodore Sturgeon, 67, Science Fiction Writer

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Theodore Sturgeon, 67, a prolific science fiction writer credited with humanizing the genre at a time

House Panel Votes to Ban Aid to Rebels In Nicaragua

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Select Committee on Intelligence, meeting in secret session, has voted to continue a ban on all military assistance to the rebels in Nicaragua for an additional year.

The panel also rejected President Ronald Reagan's request to provide \$28 million in military aid to the insurgents. Republicans on the committee then offered an amendment allowing the same amount for nonmilitary purposes, but that also was defeated.

The votes came Thursday as the committee worked on the intelligence authorization bill for the 1986 fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. Most of the decisions were on a straight party-line basis, according to lawmakers who attended the meeting.

Debate in the intelligence committee focused on whether to continue the ban on military assistance to the rebels. That ban, which expires at the end of the fiscal year, is called the Boland amendment, after Edward P. Boland, the Massachusetts Democrat who first proposed it.

A proposal to remove the Boland amendment for another year was rejected 10-6.

Two weeks ago, Congress rejected proposals to provide \$14 million in aid to the rebels during the current fiscal year. But that outcome left many lawmakers unsatisfied and spawned a new round of discussions on Capitol Hill about possible compromises.

In addition, the recent visit to Moscow by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua stimulated support for some form of aid to the rebels.

Republican leaders are working on another aid package that they intend to offer later this spring, probably as an amendment to a supplementary appropriations bill. That proposal would allocate \$40 million to \$50 million to the rebels for a 16-month period — the rest of this year and all of the next one.

The aid would be nonmilitary, because the Reagan administration now acknowledges that military assistance could not make it through Congress. The White House still wants all aid to the rebels funneled through the Central Intelligence Agency, but the Republicans say they are uncertain whether they can enact such a proposal in the House, which the Democrats control.

Ortega to Get East Bloc Aid

Mr. Ortega said at the end of an East European tour Friday that new U.S. trade sanctions would severely affect his country's economy but that Soviet bloc states had pledged economic help. Reuters reported from East Berlin.

"The embargo will have a very serious effect on our economy," he said, "especially if you consider how dependent we are on spare parts and machinery from North America."

Mr. Ortega said that no political conditions had been attached to the Warsaw Pact aid, which he said would cover such areas as machine parts and medical goods.

"But we are not expecting abundance and a solution to all our problems from this," he added.

Mr. Ortega was to leave East Berlin later Friday and begin a tour of Western Europe, in which he was expected to seek support for ending the U.S. sanctions. He is to visit Spain, France, Italy, Sweden, Finland and Greece.



Edmond O'Brien

when it was obsessed primarily with wars between worlds, died Wednesday in Eugene, Oregon.

Adrian Paulsen, 82, Amateur Athletic Leader

LONDON (Reuters) — Adrian Paulsen, 82, life president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, died Wednesday in the Netherlands. A former world record holder in 1925 in the old distance of 500 meters, he filled various posts in the federation over a period of 33 years.

Mobile Missiles Have U.S. Officials 'Tied Up in Knots'

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has never proposed a ban on land-based mobile missiles, according to administration officials, despite his statement Wednesday that a Soviet mobile missile is clearly designed for a first strike and is undermining stability.

The reason why no ban has been proposed, the officials said Thursday, is that the administration remains deeply divided on the whole subject of land-based mobile missiles, apart from its common dislike of the Soviet missile, the SSX-24.

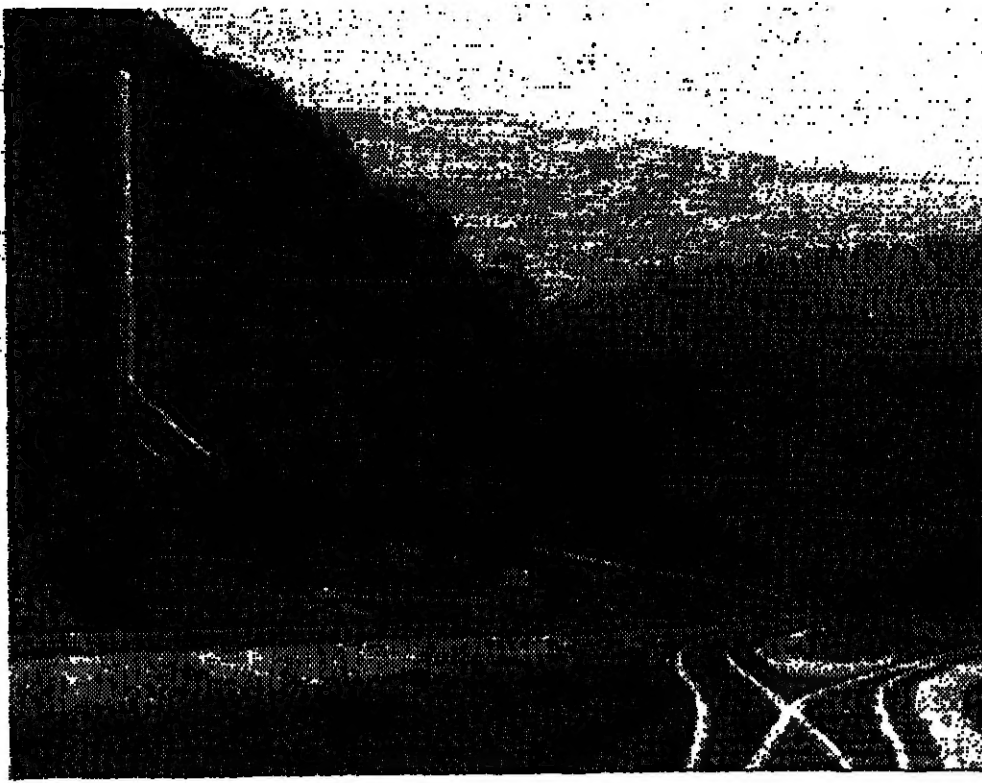
Some officials maintain that such missiles are good overall, because they are far less vulnerable than immobile ones; others argue that they are bad, because their numbers are difficult to verify.

The SSX-24, which Mr. Reagan singled out, is scheduled for deployment in silos next year, and the administration estimates that mobile deployment could follow some years later. Deployment in either form is permitted under existing arms limitation treaties.

Administration officials said that Mr. Reagan's statement about the SSX-24 took them by surprise. "You could say," a high official said, "that the president just raised the SSX-24 as a problem and did not propose banning land-based mobile missiles generally, because we've been tied up in knots on this issue for four years and we still are."

But despite the continuing internal arguments, the administration has taken the public position for over two years that land-based mobile missiles are good for "stability," that both sides should move toward deploying them and that the United States will deploy its mobile missile, the Midgetman, in the early 1990s.

Administration officials said Thursday that the only additional point they could agree on was that the SSX-24, in particular, was bad for three reasons.



An illustration by the U.S. Defense Department of the Soviet SSX-24 mobile missile.

• First, they said the SSX-24's multiple warheads would be accurate enough to destroy hardened targets, such as missiles in silos; they acknowledged that the Midgetman would have the same ability.

• Second, they said the SSX-24 would give Moscow a greater number of accurate warheads, because it is being tested with between eight and 10 warheads, compared with the one warhead planned for the Midgetman.

• Third, they expect the SSX-24 to be deployed on railroad cars, which will give it more mobility and create greater problems of verifying its numbers under arms treaties than another Soviet mobile missile, the SSX-25, which is carried by tractor-trailer trucks.

A number of administration officials acknowledged Thursday that the door to the deployment of such missiles has been kept open over the years not by Moscow, but by Washington.

In the 1972 treaty on limiting strategic arms and in the 1979 unratified treaty, Moscow gave Washington the choice of whether to ban or allow these missiles. Both times, Washington chose to keep the door open.

In the second treaty the administration of President Jimmy Carter wanted to be able to deploy the multiple-warhead MX missile in some mobile form, and this view persisted into the first two years of the Reagan administration.

the single-warhead SSX-25. Officials acknowledged Thursday that this was because the administration originally intended to deploy the multiple-warhead MX as a land-based mobile missile.

The administration said further at the time that one good that could flow from the MX was that it could drive Moscow toward deploying land-based mobile missiles.

The idea was that they were "stabilizing" because they cannot be easily targeted and destroyed, and thus they do not have to be either used in a first strike or lost to the other side's retaliatory blow.

But Mr. Reagan decided to deploy the MX in silos and to begin development of the smaller, single-warhead Midgetman.

"At that point, it was too late for us to go back to the Russians and say, 'April fool, everything we've been saying until now is wrong, and you have to stop doing what you're doing because we're not going to do it any more,'" an administration nuclear expert said.

The general attitude toward mobile missiles remains favorable in the administration, because the submarine-launched missiles they do not have to be either used or lost in a first strike.

But officials said the problems began when it came to acting on this thinking. The air force in general continues to be cool toward the Midgetman because of its potentially high cost and its depiction by some as an alternative to the MX.

Also, military planners on the Joint Chiefs of Staff are said not to like the land-based mobile missiles, both because those in the Soviet Union cannot be targeted by U.S. missiles and because it is difficult to verify exactly how many the Russians might have. They are joined in this concern about verification by officials who argue that deploying mobile systems that cannot be adequately verified would put an end to arms limitation treaties.

Father, at Son's Trial In U.S., Admits to Killing

New York Times Service

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana — The father of a 20-year-old man on trial for abducting and wounding a woman athlete has admitted that he himself shot and killed the woman's would-be rescuer.

He also told the jury on Thursday in Madison County District Court that he had engineered the kidnapping so his son would have a woman with him in the mountains, where the father and son were living.

Donald B. Nichols, 54, said he had shot Alan Goldstein, one of the searchers looking for Karl Swenson, 23, a member of the U.S. Olympic biathlon team, the day after Miss Swenson was kidnapped last July 15.

The son, Daniel Nichols, is charged with homicide, kidnapping and aggravated assault. The father is to be tried later on the same charges.

The two fled after Mr. Goldstein's slaying at a mountain camp and were captured five months later. Miss Swenson was wounded while chained to a tree at the camp and was rescued several hours later.

Steven Ungar, the son's defense attorney, has asserted that the son was dominated and brainwashed by his father, who had rejected society and its rules and had established his own brand of "mountain policy."

Under cross-examination by the prosecutor, the elder Mr. Nichols said he and his son had gone to the area near the resort town of Big Sky, Montana, to find a woman for the son. He said his son was fully aware of how the woman would be captured. Later, contradicting himself, he said, "The woman was for both of us, but was originally my idea."

Lagos Remains Most Expensive City In World; Belgrade Is the Cheapest

United Press International

GENEVA — Lagos is still the world's most expensive city for U.S. executives overseas, but most other foreign cities are now cheaper than New York because of the strong dollar, according to a global survey.

Belgrade, at 40 points on the index, ranked as the cheapest of the 91 cities surveyed by Business International SA to assist U.S. corporations in determining living allowances for foreign-based executives.

Lagos at 146 points on the index took top place for the fourth consecutive year, with Tokyo next at 118 points, Tehran at 116 and Cairo 114.

All other foreign cities have become cheaper in relation to New York, which the index ranks at 100 points, because of the strength of the U.S. dollar, according to the survey, which was based on foreign-exchange rates during the week of Jan. 24 to 31 of this year.

Oso was the most expensive European city with a rating of 87, followed by Zurich, 75, and Geneva, 74. The cheapest West European city was Lisbon at 53 points.

Comparisons were based on prices for food, household supplies, personal care items, tobacco, utilities, clothing, domestic help, recreation and entertainment, and transportation. Rents were not counted.

The most expensive cities were: Lagos (146 points), Tokyo (118), Tehran (116), Cairo (114), Chicago (102), San Francisco (101), New York and Taipei (100), Los Angeles and Washington (99), Boston (98), Houston and Libreville, Gabon, (97), Miami (96), Singapore and Abu Dhabi (95).

Rankings of other leading cities were: Asia: Bangkok (66), Bombay (54), Hong Kong (82), Manila (65), Sydney (84), Europe: Amsterdam (63), Athens (65), Brussels (62), Frankfurt (65), London (63), Madrid (58), Paris (70), Rome (68), Stockholm (71) and Vienna (72).

Latin America and Canada: Buenos Aires (58), Caracas (50), Lima (51), Mexico City (65), Montreal (81), Rio de Janeiro (46) and Toronto (78).

New Antihistamine Drug Receives U.S. Approval

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has announced approval of the first antihistamine drug to be sold in the United States that relieves sneezing and runny noses without causing drowsiness.

The drug, chemically known as terfenadine, will be available by prescription only.

The drug, already sold under the trade name Seldane in more than 20 countries, is the market leader in several of them, including Canada and Britain, a spokesman for Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc. of Cincinnati said.

Seldane will be available in pharmacies across the United States within a month, to be administered in twice-daily pills at a cost ranging between \$1 and \$1.40 a day, according to the company.

The agency noted Thursday that Americans spend more than \$500 million yearly for relief from seasonal allergic rhinitis.

Inhalant pollen from trees or weeds can trigger an immunological reaction that releases a histamine, which produces such symptoms as runny noses, sneezing, tears and itchy noses and eyes.

Antihistamine drugs, first introduced in 1946, block certain receptors to these substances, but the

agency said that all previous drugs on the market also have affected the central nervous systems of a significant number of persons who take them, causing some degree of sedation.

Dr. Frank E. Young, commissioner of the U.S. agency, called terfenadine "the first representative of a new class of non-sedating antihistamines."

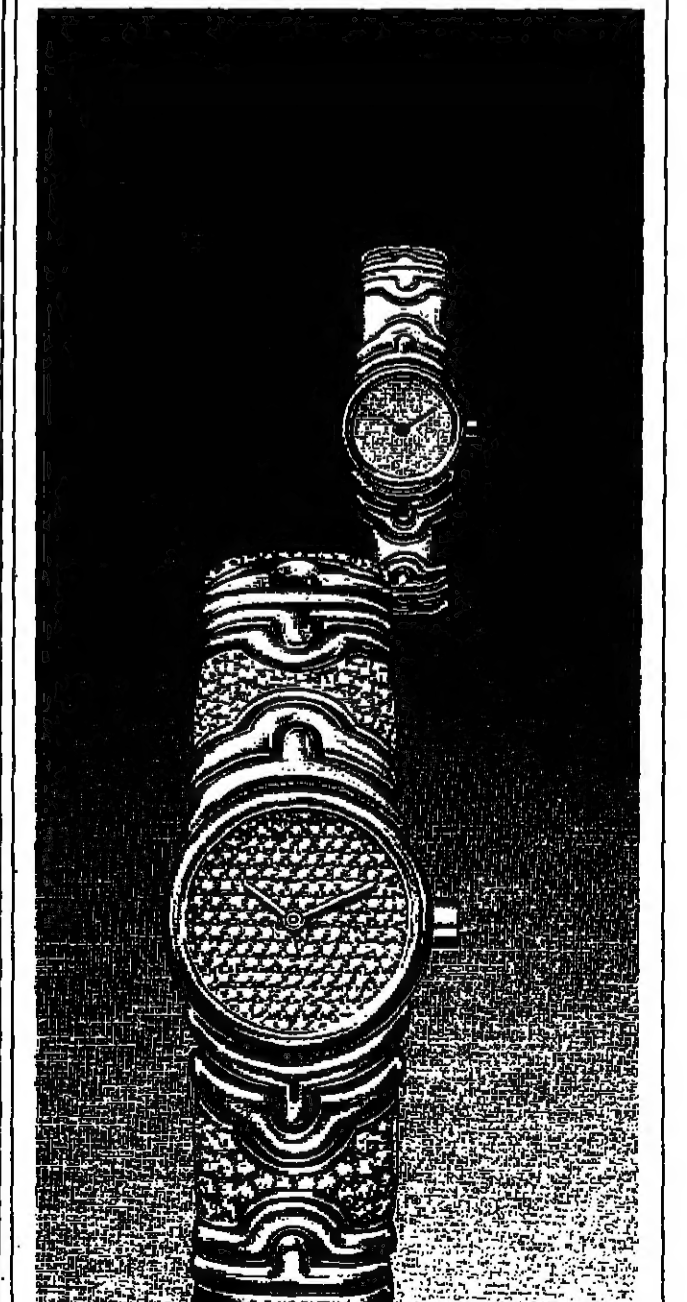
Company and agency press releases said that tests on patients in Europe and the United States found the drug to be as effective as the previous antihistamines.

Aide Leaves U.S. Panel Over Book Controversy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mariann Mele Hall has resigned from the Copyright Royalty Tribunal following a week of public outcry over her role in editing a 1982 book, "Foundations of Sand," considered insulting to blacks.

A White House spokesman said that Ms. Hall resigned Wednesday. She had been confirmed April 2 to the \$70,000-a-year job at the tribunal, which sets the rate that cable television operators must pay for the right to rebroadcast programs.



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Florida Man, 75, Found Guilty in 'Mercy Killing' of Wife

The Associated Press

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — A 75-year-old man has been convicted of murder in the "mercy killing" of his wife of 51 years to end her suffering from Alzheimer's disease, and says his mandatory 25-year prison term amounts to the death penalty for him.

"It's the end of my life," said Russell Gilbert after the jury on Thursday convicted him of first-degree murder. "What is left? You think I'm going to live over 100?"

Jurors said the case was difficult because state murder laws forced them to ignore the sympathy they felt for Mr. Gilbert.

Witnesses testified that Emily Gilbert, 73, had begged to be allowed to die. She also had suffered from osteoporosis, a painful bone degeneration.

Mr. Gilbert sat stoically, but his only child, Martha Moran, burst into tears when the verdict was read after five hours of deliberation.

"They killed my father," Mrs. Moran said, weeping as her husband led her from the packed courtroom.

As marshals led him out of the Broward County Courthouse, Mr. Gilbert said the term amounted to a death sentence for him.

"Is this justice?" he asked. "He's numb right now," said his lawyer, Harry Goltin, adding that he would appeal the conviction.

Mr. Gilbert had testified that he

shot his wife twice in the head out of compassion. He called the police and surrendered after the shooting.

Mrs. Gilbert, who was killed March 4 in the couple's condominium apartment, was senile from brain degeneration caused by Alzheimer's disease.

The prosecutor, Kelly Hancock, had urged jurors to ignore pleas for compassion, saying that the shooting was premeditated, cold-blooded murder.

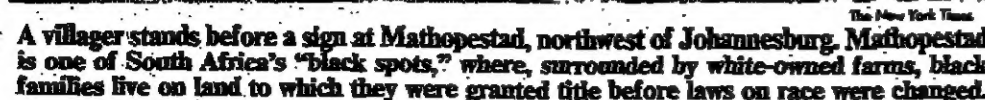
By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

2 U.S. Envoys Get Send-Off in Warsaw

WARSAW — Two U.S. diplomats expelled from Poland for allegedly taking part in an anti-government demonstration received an emotional farewell Friday from U.S. Embassy officials.

William Harwood, 38, first secretary at the U.S. Embassy in War-

ENT



frozen for two decades. But Mr. de Beer last week announced an end to the freeze.

Civil rights workers described removal under other aspects of official policy.

Send-Off in Warsaw

saw, and David Hopper, 32, consul in Krakow, were loudly applauded by more than two dozen U.S. officials as they arrived at Okęcie Airport.

Poland declared them persona non grata on May 3 after accusing them of helping lead the anti-communism protests May 1 in Krakow.

Some communities, for instance, live in what are called "black spots" — areas to which blacks have been given title that are surrounded by white-owned land — and some leaders of such groups say they will force the government plans to uphold them.

Last January the authorities announced a moratorium on expulsions pending a review of the

have been forced to move to their homelands, or places close to them under official policy that sought to equalize all traces of German blacks present in white areas of South Africa.

Recently, however, President Pieter W. Botha has acknowledged the presence of millions of urban blacks in South Africa, has promised to equalize political and land rights.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

By Blaine Harden
Hickory Hollow Book Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — More than 35,000 famine victims have walked back this week to Toner, the feeding camp that the Ethiopian government decided to reopen after it was burned and evacuated by government soldiers last week, according to an American relief official.

"None of us anticipated this avalanche of people," Dr. Tony Atkins said Thursday. He is the director of World Vision, an American relief agency that is working with the Ethiopian government to rebuild the camp. "We are not prepared to deal with what is happening."

Government messengers were dispatched Monday to walk into the hills surrounding the camp and tell the tens of thousands of people staying there that it is all right to return to Irbet. Irbet, about 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Addis Ababa, had been the largest famine-relief camp in Ethiopia, with approximately 58,000 people.

Since then, from dawn until dark, Irbet has been inundated with returning people, many of them suffering from exposure and respiratory infections, the result of having slept outside without shelter or warm clothing for more than a week in the cold, wet central high-

Dr. Atkins said that most of the estimated 52,000 people forced away from Ibnet and ordered to walk home did not travel more than a few hours from the camp. A few thousand walked to government feeding centers in the Wollo region, about 60 miles east of Ibnet.

people forced from the camp. The United Nations says the number was only from 37,000 to 38,000.

Dr. Atkins said that Ilnet was being reopened to stabilize the health of famine victims and prepare them to go home to resume farming. But he added that the Ethiopian government "now recognizes the inevitability of a substantial number of people remaining in Ilnet for a prolonged period."

When Ilnet was evacuated during a three-day army operation that began April 28, soldiers burned several thousand grass huts that had been homes for most of the camp's residents. Those returning this week must sleep outside and thousands of them are crowding near the stone walls of a government food warehouse.

"It is such a shambles," said Dr. Atkins, who returned to Addis Ababa Thursday from Irbet. "There are lines of people everywhere. If ever there were a situation for a life-threatening epidemic disease, this is it. It is a very precarious situation."

According to Dr. Atkins, architect of the plan to reopen Irbet, the

High French Tax

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — The European Court of Justice has overturned a French law that levies a high tax on owners of foreign cars whose engines exceed a certain power level.

The court said Thursday that the tax, which can be as much as five times the regular automobile levy, was "discriminatory and protectionist" and violated the European

first priority at the camp is to build latrines to reduce the likelihood of infectious disease. Then, he said, attention will be focused on putting up tents and delivering food. There are at least 10,000 tons of relief food in the Irbet area, he said.

After first denying reports that Ibnet had been closed, the Ethiopian government has promised to discipline the local authorities who ordered its evacuation and is cooperating with several private relief agencies trying to round up and care for those evacuated.

■ **U.S. Waited on Aid**
David B. Ottaway of The Washington Post reported from Washing-

The U.S. government determined that "a disaster situation" existed in drought-afflicted northern Ethiopia on May 5, 1983, but waited five to six months to respond to emergency food requests from an American volunteer organization working there, according to a General Accounting Office report.

The report concluded that the delays resulted from "several po-

licy concerns" about providing food aid to a Soviet-backed Marxist regime.

One of these concerns, the report said, was doubt about the ability of the Ethiopian government, or private voluntary organizations, to carry out an emergency relief program that would reach all famine victims, including those living in rebel-controlled areas of northern Ethiopia.

In addition, the congressional watchdog agency said: "The United States was also sensitive and cautious about committing large amounts of food assistance to a Marxist-governed country where detailed and accurate verification of real food needs could not be accomplished and where the possibility of food diversion existed."

The 21-page report contributes to the controversy over whether Western donors' response to the Ethiopian famine, widely regarded as the worst such crisis in contemporary African history, was inexcusably slow. Estimates of the death toll range from 200,000 to 300,000.

The study reviews a series of problems faced by Western donors in trying to determine how serious the drought and food shortage were becoming during both 1983 and 1984. These included a lack of accurate data, restraints on the travels of U.S. Embassy or relief officials into the affected areas, and the Ethiopian government's refusal to provide requested information.

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ARTS / LEISURE
Galleries in London: Savoring the Englishness of English Art

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — It seems to be the

prerogative of foreigners who

adopt England as their home to

explain the qualities of the indig-

enous arts to the English. It was the

German-born Sir Nikolaus Pevsner

who, 30 years ago, wrote that most

acute study "The Englishness of

English Art" and spent the rest of

his life trying to make the English

appreciate their architectural heri-

tage in his monumental multi-volume

"The Buildings of England." Now it is

Hungarian-born Andras Kalman, who

has long been a feature of the English

art scene with his Crane Kalman Gal-

lery, who insists that we look properly at

"Five Very English Artists."

They include:

• James Flaxman (1899-1982) one

of whose favorite themes was the

suburbanite man and woman in the

street going about their daily busi-

ness, as in "London Market."

• Alan Lowndes (1921-1978), an

apprentice house painter born in

improvised circumstances who

became an excellent portrait painter

in oils of his native industrial North,

and in his last siliing years made

enchaining landscapes of Gloucester-

shire, where he had settled with his

family.

• L.S. Lowry (1887-1976), famed

as artist-in-chief and in residence

to the industrial scene, and less

well-known as one of the greatest

of English marine painters.

• Ruskin Spear (b. 1911), who

delights in portraying ordinary

Londoners, such as "The Land-

lady" in the present show.

• Carol Weight (b. 1906), from

1957 through 1973 professor of

painting at the Royal College of

Art, and not unjustly to be de-

scribed as a 20th-century Pre-Ra-

phaelite fantasist, as shown in "The

Angel of Consolation," where a

very modern and ghostly angel

hovers over a father and son

dressed in mourning black, pacing

a muddy seaside street.

• Five Very English Artists, Crane

Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton

Road, London SW3, to June 13.

□

The fashionable and worldly

aware aspect of English art is evi-

dent in "Cecil Beaton and Friends"

at the Parkin Gallery, which opens

on May 22. Among the English

members of the circle with whom

the present show are Lord (Gerald)

Berners, composer and novelist as

well as two-fold painter — land-

scapes in the style of Corot, and

fantasies on Victorian/Edwardian

affectations; Violet Manners,

Duchess of Rutland, whose por-

trait drawings were of a profes-

sional quality, as might be expected

from one who had had Bruce Jones

as drawing master; the short-lived

Christopher Wood (1901-1930);

Rex Whistler, a quintessential En-

glishman equally adept at painting

murals and designing a bookplate;

and Sir Francis Rose, alternately

encouraged and denigrated by Ger-

trude Stein.

Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980), re-

nowned as photographer, drafts-

man and costume and set designer,

was also a considerable "straight"

painter. The exhibition represents

all stages of his work; some of the

most interesting are the stage de-

signs he did as an undergraduate at

Cambridge University in the early

1920s.

Cecil Beaton & Friends, Parkin

Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, London

SW1, to June 21.

□

More recent manifestations of

the English tradition are to be seen

in two group shows — "Spring '85"

at the Fine Art Society and "Real

and Abstract" at the Redfern Gal-

lery. The Fine Art Society show

ranges very widely, including

sculpture, such as the carved slate

relief panel "The Roadmakers" by

the little-known 1930s sculptor

Joyce Kilmer, and a pair of "Metal

Fire Dogs in the Form of Male

Figures" by Alfred George Stevens

of whose favorite themes was the

suburbanite man and woman in the

street going about their daily busi-

ness, as in "London Market."

• Alan Lowndes (1921-1978), an

apprentice house painter born in

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Cecil Beaton costume for "The Gyp's Princess," 1923.

(1817-1875); furniture, such as the

cane-seated chair designed by the

Pre-Raphaelite painter Ford Ma-

docks Brown (1821-1893); and paint-

ings ranging from two pastels by

Sir George Clausen, an oriental

idyll by Sir Frank Dicksee (1853-

1928), and Augustus John's lifesize

portrait of the ballerina "Lydia Lo-

pukova" (later Lady Maynard

Keynes) to "Pillar Fireworks on a

Table Top" (ca. 1929) by Ben Nich-

olson (1894-1982).

"Real and Abstract" is a show of

work by 17 English contemporaries

from Ben Nicholson and his first

wife Winifred (1893-1981) to the

sculptor Bryan Kneale (b. 1930)

each represented by a figurative

work and a non-figurative one —

for example, Adrian Heath (b.

1920) by "Roots of Carcassonne"

(1948) and "Composition Blue &

Green" (1957). As a pendant there

is a separate one-man collection of

work, many of paintings of Cornish

landscapes, though also some of

France, by Adrian Ryan (b. 1920).

Spring '85, the Fine Art Society,

148 New Bond Street, London W1,

to May 31. Real and Abstract, A-

drian Ryan, Redfern Gallery, 20

Cork Street, London W1, to June 13.

□

A mystery to those who are not

English is the game of cricket. I do

not think it is made any less mys-

terious by "Cricket's Golden Sum-

mer: Paintings in a Garden by Ger-

ry Wright" (b. 1931) with a

commentary by David Frith, editor

of Wisden Cricket Monthly, and

published by Pavilion/Michael Jo-

seph at £9.95, but it is a picture

book which will delight all cricket

lovers. As will the exhibition of

Gerry Wright's paintings, "Crick-

et's Golden Summer," at the Chris

Beetles Gallery.

The Golden Age of cricket has

always been considered to have

been in the years 1890 to 1914; and

these are evoked in 28 "portrait"

paintings, sometimes of a whole

team, more often of individuals, all

posed in the Englishman's other

passion, the formal garden or rural

landscape. Two good examples are

"R.J.T. Bosnquet," the first re-

corded googly bowler, seated at the

edge of a flowering iris border, and

"Ranjitsinghji & Sam Woods" (an

Indian prince and the Australian-

born captain of Somerset County

Cricket team from 1894 through

1906) posed on a hilltop looking

down upon a Somerset village

green complete with cricket pitch.

Cricket's Golden Summer, Chris

Beetles Gallery, 5 Ryder Street, St.

James's, London SW1, to May 18.

□

Adrian Daintrey (b. 1902) in his

autobiography, "I Must Say," tells

how, although already a student at

the prestigious Slade School of Art

under the professorship of Henry

Tonks, he only learned "to see"

instead of "to look at" one evening

when he was waiting for a train on

the subway platform at Earl's

Court Station. "After a really bad

day of trying to paint a model,

Gazing at a tobacco stall I was

amazed when the variously col-

ored cigarette boxes behind the girl

vendor's head sprang to life in a

way which had nothing to do with

their everyday use. It was like these

moments when the footlights come

on in a darkened theater, but the

change was in me."

That sense of the significance of

color has remained with him ever

since, as can be seen in his latest

show at Sally Hunter and Patrick

Scale Fine Art where a good many

of the best drawings and paintings

are of London streets and squares.

London as viewed by a young

artist, David Gentleman (b.

1930) is to be seen in his sixth

man show at the Mercury Gallery,

"David Gentleman's London,"

which coincides with the publica-

tion of his book with the same title.

Adrian Daintrey, Sally Hunter &

Patrick Scale Fine Art, 2 Motcomb

Street, Belgrave Square, London

SW1, to May 24.

David Gentleman's London, Mer-

cury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, Lon-

don W1, to May 25.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regular-

ly in the IHT on London art show-

ings.

A Subtle Change in America's Approach to Art

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The American approach to

the art of the past is changing. A new level

of sophistication is leaving its mark on every

aspect of art life, from exhibitions to museum

acquisitions, bringing U.S. attitudes closer than

ever before to those that have been prevalent in

Europe for a long time.

Indeed, Europeans have played a role in this

trend. This is particularly apparent in a new

type of art exhibition. Last fall, the Metropol-

itan Museum of Art staged an unusual show

titled "Van Gogh in Arles." It focused on a

remarkably short period from Feb. 20, 1888 to

May 8, 1889, a year before the painter's suicide.

This period of the artist's life is admittedly

considered the greatest by most historians. The

exhibition included several works of breathtak-

ing beauty that had been seen in public only

once before, and a few never at all.

The true novelty, however, lay in its purpose.

The guest curator in charge of the project, the

British art historian and professor Ronald Pick-

vance, taking up an idea first put forward by

Charles S. Moffett, a former Metropolitan Mu-</

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT in	1428	4 1/2	4 1/8	4 1/8	+
GUIN'S	2760	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/4	+
WELLS	2265	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4	+
WELLS	2034	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	+
TruAlly	2337	48	47 1/2	47 1/2	+
AM Intl	1830	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/4	+
Nichols	1574	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	+
Amrad	1238	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/4	+
Agricore	1178	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	+
Int'lCo	1126	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
Realty	1123	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+
McWor	1123	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg
228.41	226.44	226.57	+1.13

**Friday's
NYSE
Closing**

Vol. of 4 P.M. _____	140,250,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. _____	118,970,000
Prev consolidated close	130,705,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Composite volume of NYSE-listed issues on all U.S. exchanges and over the counter trading at 4 p.m. totaled 160,471,000 shares, up from 121,009,500 Thursday.

A strong bond market, a budget compromise in Washington and news that three major brokerage firms had become more bullish gave the market a boost, said Alfred Goldman of A.G. Edwards & Sons.

[illegible]

City	State	Year	Population	Area	Density	Notes
Albany	N.Y.	1900	19,000	10.0	1,900	
Albany	N.Y.	1910	21,000	10.0	2,100	
Albany	N.Y.	1920	23,000	10.0	2,300	
Albany	N.Y.	1930	25,000	10.0	2,500	
Albany	N.Y.	1940	27,000	10.0	2,700	
Albany	N.Y.	1950	29,000	10.0	2,900	
Albany	N.Y.	1960	31,000	10.0	3,100	
Albany	N.Y.	1970	33,000	10.0	3,300	
Albany	N.Y.	1980	35,000	10.0	3,500	
Albany	N.Y.	1990	37,000	10.0	3,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2000	39,000	10.0	3,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2010	41,000	10.0	4,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2020	43,000	10.0	4,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2030	45,000	10.0	4,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2040	47,000	10.0	4,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2050	49,000	10.0	4,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2060	51,000	10.0	5,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2070	53,000	10.0	5,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2080	55,000	10.0	5,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2090	57,000	10.0	5,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2100	59,000	10.0	5,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2110	61,000	10.0	6,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2120	63,000	10.0	6,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2130	65,000	10.0	6,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2140	67,000	10.0	6,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2150	69,000	10.0	6,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2160	71,000	10.0	7,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2170	73,000	10.0	7,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2180	75,000	10.0	7,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2190	77,000	10.0	7,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2200	79,000	10.0	7,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2210	81,000	10.0	8,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2220	83,000	10.0	8,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2230	85,000	10.0	8,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2240	87,000	10.0	8,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2250	89,000	10.0	8,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2260	91,000	10.0	9,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2270	93,000	10.0	9,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2280	95,000	10.0	9,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2290	97,000	10.0	9,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2300	99,000	10.0	9,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2310	101,000	10.0	10,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2320	103,000	10.0	10,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2330	105,000	10.0	10,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2340	107,000	10.0	10,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2350	109,000	10.0	10,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2360	111,000	10.0	11,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2370	113,000	10.0	11,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2380	115,000	10.0	11,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2390	117,000	10.0	11,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2400	119,000	10.0	11,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2410	121,000	10.0	12,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2420	123,000	10.0	12,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2430	125,000	10.0	12,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2440	127,000	10.0	12,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2450	129,000	10.0	12,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2460	131,000	10.0	13,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2470	133,000	10.0	13,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2480	135,000	10.0	13,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2490	137,000	10.0	13,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2500	139,000	10.0	13,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2510	141,000	10.0	14,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2520	143,000	10.0	14,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2530	145,000	10.0	14,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2540	147,000	10.0	14,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2550	149,000	10.0	14,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2560	151,000	10.0	15,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2570	153,000	10.0	15,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2580	155,000	10.0	15,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2590	157,000	10.0	15,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2600	159,000	10.0	15,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2610	161,000	10.0	16,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2620	163,000	10.0	16,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2630	165,000	10.0	16,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2640	167,000	10.0	16,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2650	169,000	10.0	16,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2660	171,000	10.0	17,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2670	173,000	10.0	17,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2680	175,000	10.0	17,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2690	177,000	10.0	17,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2700	179,000	10.0	17,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2710	181,000	10.0	18,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2720	183,000	10.0	18,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2730	185,000	10.0	18,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2740	187,000	10.0	18,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2750	189,000	10.0	18,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2760	191,000	10.0	19,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2770	193,000	10.0	19,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2780	195,000	10.0	19,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2790	197,000	10.0	19,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2800	199,000	10.0	19,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2810	201,000	10.0	20,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2820	203,000	10.0	20,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2830	205,000	10.0	20,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2840	207,000	10.0	20,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2850	209,000	10.0	20,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2860	211,000	10.0	21,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2870	213,000	10.0	21,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2880	215,000	10.0	21,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2890	217,000	10.0	21,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2900	219,000	10.0	21,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2910	221,000	10.0	22,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2920	223,000	10.0	22,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2930	225,000	10.0	22,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2940	227,000	10.0	22,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2950	229,000	10.0	22,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2960	231,000	10.0	23,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2970	233,000	10.0	23,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2980	235,000	10.0	23,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2990	237,000	10.0	23,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3000	239,000	10.0	23,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3010	241,000	10.0	24,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3020	243,000	10.0	24,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3030	245,000	10.0	24,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3040	247,000	10.0	24,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3050	249,000	10.0	24,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3060	251,000	10.0	25,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3070	253,000	10.0	25,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3080	255,000	10.0	25,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3090	257,000	10.0	25,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3100	259,000	10.0	25,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3110	261,000	10.0	26,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3120	263,000	10.0	26,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3130	265,000	10.0	26,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3140	267,000	10.0	26,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3150	269,000	10.0	26,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3160	271,000	10.0	27,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3170	273,000	10.0	27,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3180	275,000	10.0	27,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3190	277,000	10.0	27,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3200	279,000	10.0	27,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3210	281,000	10.0	28,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3220	283,000	10.0	28,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3230	285,000	10.0	28,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3240	287,000	10.0	28,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3250	289,000	10.0	28,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3260	291,000	10.0	29,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3270	293,000	10.0	29,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3280	295,000	10.0	29,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3290	297,000	10.0	29,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3300	299,000	10.0	29,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3310	301,000	10.0	30,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3320	303,000	10.0	30,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3330	305,000	10.0	30,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3340	307,000	10.0	30,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3350	309,000	10.0	30,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3360	311,000	10.0	31,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3370	313,000	10.0	31,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3380	315,000	10.0	31,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3390	317,000	10.0	31,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3400	319,000	10.0	31,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3410	321,000	10.0	32,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3420	323,000	10.0	32,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3430	325,000	10.0	32,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3440	327,000	10.0	32,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3450	329,000	10.0	32,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3460	331,000	10.0	33,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3470	333,000	10.0	33,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3480	335,000	10.0	33,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3490	337,000	10.0	33,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3500	339,000	10.0	33,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3510	341,000	10.0	34,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3520	343,000	10.0	34,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3530	345,000	10.0	34,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3540	347,000	10.0	34,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3550	349,000	10.0	34,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3560	351,000	10.0	35,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3570	353,000	10.0	35,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3580	355,000	10.0	35,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3590	357,000	10.0	35,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3600	359,000	10.0	35,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3610	361,000	10.0	36,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3620	363,000	10.0	36,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3630	365,000	10.0	36,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3640	367,000	10.0	36,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3650	369,000	10.0	36,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3660	371,000	10.0	37,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3670	373,000	10.0	37,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3680	375,000	10.0	37,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3690	377,000	10.0	37,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3700	379,000	10.0	37,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3710	381,000	10.0	38,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3720	383,000	10.0	38,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3730	385,000	10.0	38,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3740	387,000	10.0	38,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3750	389,000	10.0	38,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3760	391,000	10.0	39,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3770	393,000	10.0	39,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3780	395,000	10.0	39,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3790	397,000	10.0	39,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3800	399,000	10.0	39,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3810	401,000	10.0	40,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3820	403,000	10.0	40,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3830	405,000	10.0	40,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3840	407,000	10.0	40,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3850	409,000	10.0	40,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3860	411,000	10.0	41,100	
Albany						

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(Continued on Page 10)

FOOD

THE 1,000 CRITICS OF THE ZAGAT REPORT

His friends may not know it, but Lincoln Center chairman Martin Segal is a restaurant critic of considerable clout whose culinary opinions are heeded by thousands of discerning New York diners. Similarly, Japanese-art specialist Margot Ernst has a large and loyal following for her succinct critiques of the city's formal *kaiseki*-style kitchens. *Vogue* Brazil's editor Rudolfo Crespi wields his influence over Gotham's gastronomes with simple, if untempered, superlatives about the places he likes best—and least.

Certainly none of these amateur food mavens holds the individual sway of a Mimi Sheraton or Gael Greene, but their collective value may be unbeatable. Just ask Tim and Nina Zagat. For years the Zagats, husband-and-wife corporate lawyers and restaurant devotees who met at Yale law school, have been polling the dining likes and dislikes of a cross-section of sympathetic souls—anyone serious enough about eating out to take time to fill in one of the Zagats' long, small-print, no-nonsense questionnaires.

The result, as New Yorkers are discovering in growing numbers, is the *Zagat* (pronounced za-GAT) *New York City Restaurant Survey*—a handy compendium of dining fact and opinion representing the combined judgments of not one or four or even 104 finicky palates but some 1,000 unnamed reviewers. Started in 1979 as a modest mimeographed sheet passed among a select few, the

Zagat survey is suddenly becoming, with nary an ounce of promotion or advertising, the most popular, comprehensive, up-to-date and, perhaps, most reliable lowdown on the city's dining scene ever published.

Today's Zagat survey is a slim, red 96-page book as compact as a Barron's pocket guide to stock and bond yields—and no less valuable. More than 500 entries are cited in the 1985 edition. A numbered scale from 0 to 30 ranks each establishment according to food, decor and service. The estimated price of a single meal, with one drink before tip, is provided, as are abbreviations for such relevancies as whether a restaurant is open for service after 11:00 p.m. or on Sundays. There is even an "X" to mark the dreaded no credit card policy. For those seeking specific modes of dining, the guide offers no fewer than 29 special categories—from the obvious ethnic and brunch headings to welcome listings for dancing, best wine lists, fireplaces, even places suitable for singles or for young children. The 1,000 critics best earn their salt in the cryptic comments italicized beneath each restaurant's listing, with a notation from the Zagats indicating whether the remarks were mixed, uniform or even too few to be conclusive. Here is where the people speak and the Zagats show their capable editing.

"Staid Continental with fine roast beef as its main claim to recognition, but that's enough." Does anybody really need to

know much more than that before sampling the steadfast Adam's Rib on East Seventy-fourth Street? Of Santa Fe on West Sixty-ninth Street, the guide states: "The city's most attractive Mexican with quite good food and great margaritas; try the fish; one drawback—popularity can mean lines." Your best friend isn't likely to put it more clearly.

Nor is pith the guide's only virtue. Sacred bastions like Lutèce, La Côte Basque and the Four Seasons receive an ample and

quent source of inept service at some of New York's more exotic restaurants—are also noted. Where favorite chefs have departed or reservations aren't honored, where portions are stingy and ventilation poor or where otherwise praiseworthy French rooms receive "repeated complaints about haughty service and imperfections that shouldn't exist at the price," the Zagats duly tell us, as they do when their vocal constituency differs widely in verdict from the folks at the



The Zagat Restaurant Survey relies on an army of secret scribblers.

impassioned mix of voter commentary—both good and bad. And practical advice abounds. Fussy uptowners afraid to trek to faraway TriBeCa spots like Capsouto Frères are reminded of the extra incentive of "easy parking." Language barriers—a fre-

New York Times.

Just how popular is the little red book? "We sell out every time we restock it," claims Susan Scott, assistant manager of Books & Co. on Madison Avenue, whose regular reorder these days is as

Please turn page

HERE & THERE

A FIRST LADY OF THE WILDFLOWERS

At nine o'clock on a weekday morning, the Hotel Westbury in New York is as comfortably quiet as the downstairs of a country manse. At the front desk a sleepy receptionist repeats the name. "Mrs. Johnson? We got two of them, I think. What's her first name?"

The receptionist echoes its *Lady Bird*. Still unsatisfied, she tries the room number given her as a trim, all-American-looking man looks up from his checkout form with a smile. "You're expected," he says with a trace of a Texas accent. "Jim'll come down for you. He's got the morning shift."

A moment or two later, the elevator opens and Jim appears. It has to be Jim. He, too, is trim and all-American-looking: it's a breed that's easy to recognize when you get accustomed to it. Jim has a Texas accent, too. Right now he looks uncharacteristically sheepish for a Secret Service man. "She was asleep, but she's getting up now," he says apologetically. "We thought you'd be by at ten. She's pretty fast at getting ready, though."

Jim leads the way down a carpeted hall, past an open door where two other agents keep watch, and knocks on the partly closed door at the end of the hall before sticking his head in.

"Yes, please, come in," says the lilting voice within.

Looking hardly a day older than she did as First Lady two decades ago, Lady Bird Johnson rises to greet her visitor with a rush of apologies. "I'm terribly

sorry to have kept you waiting. I hurried as much as I could—" She goes on in this vein for a moment or two, though of course no apology is needed or expected. And what one observes, as she ushers her visitor to a chair and pulls one out for herself, is how in real life, sprung from grainy newspaper photographs, freed for a moment from history as an image of an anguished time, she radiates a rare and unaffected charm that lights up her face when she smiles.

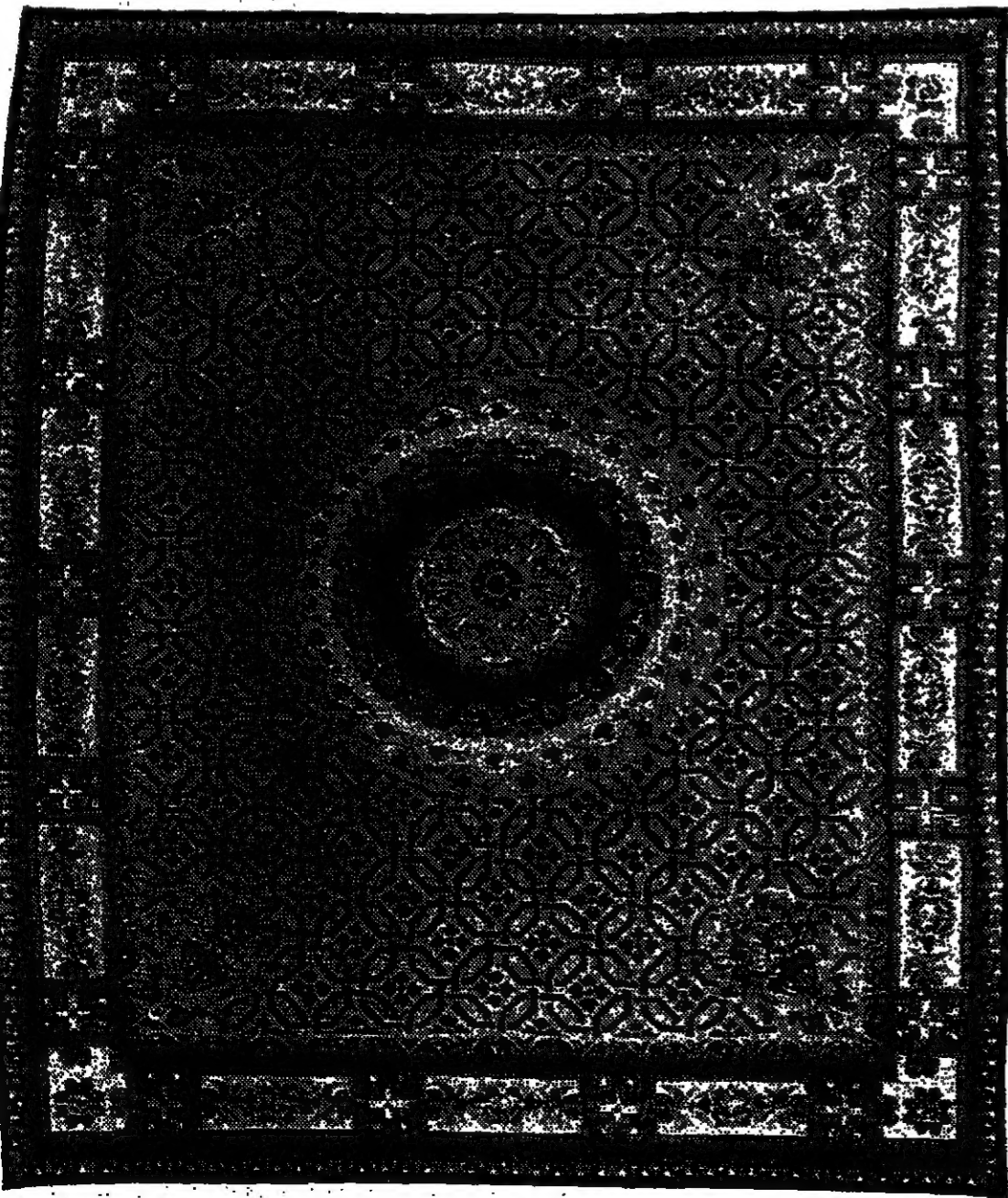
These days, she says, she spends a lot of her time on the family business: the Austin-based patchwork of radio and television stations as well as ranch lands established by her husband back in 1942. "During the week I live in a little apartment above the store, so to speak," she says. "Then on Fridays I go out to the ranch." Since giving it officially to the government in 1972 as a public site, Lady Bird makes the 60-mile drive to walk into a house that tourists have passed by all week long. "Three hundred thousand people a year come rolling by my front door," she says without a trace of resentment. "I wave to them if I'm there."

But Lady Bird is also involved with a project she started up two years ago, a project that grew out of a lifelong love and brings her, on this clear blue morning, to New York on a groundwork-laying visit. She calls it the National Wildflower Research Center, and she means it to be a way

Please turn page

GALERIE CHEVALIER

Dominique et Pierre Chevalier, Experts

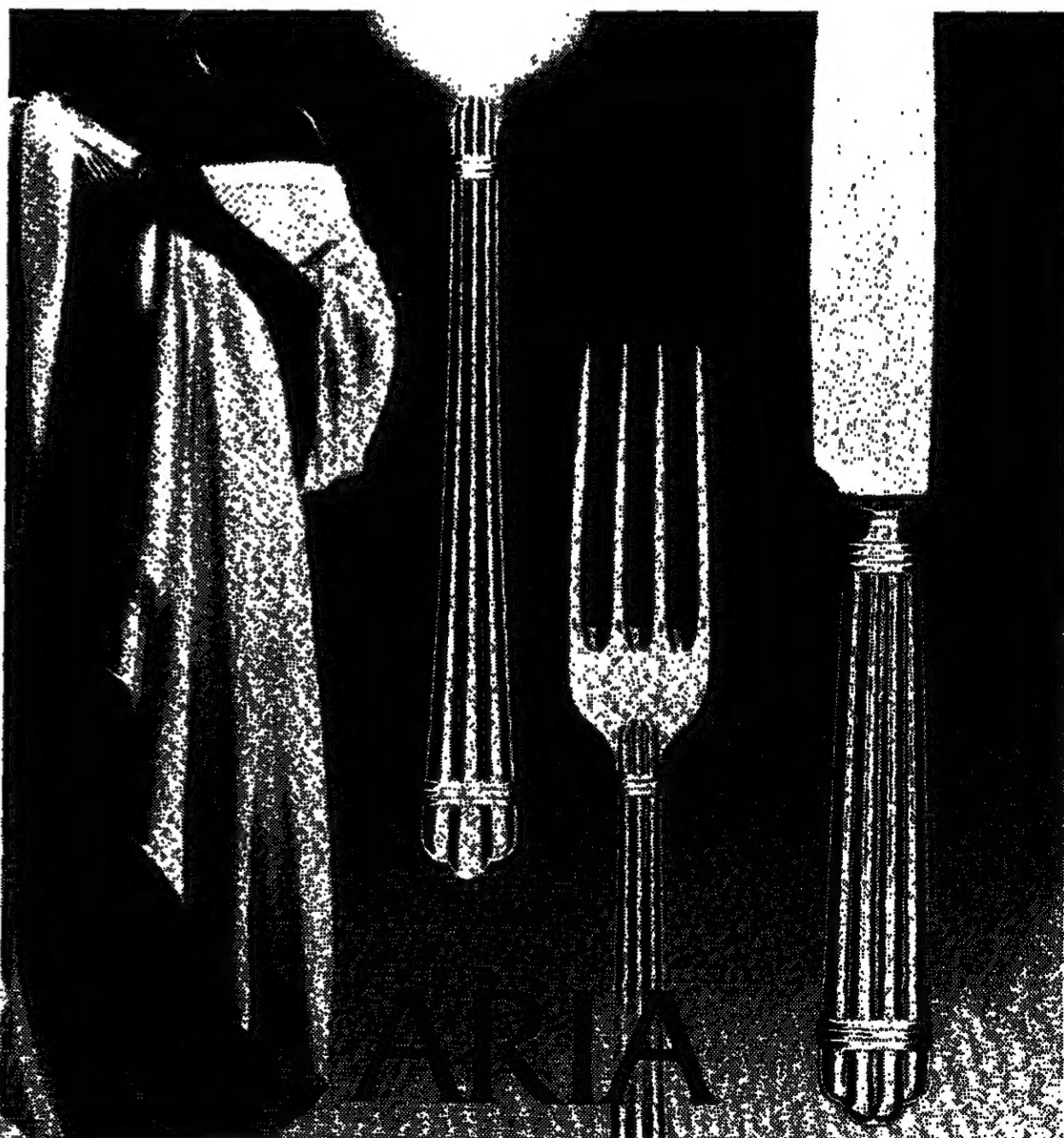


Aubusson Carpet — Restoration period (circa 1825) — 10'3" x 12'6"

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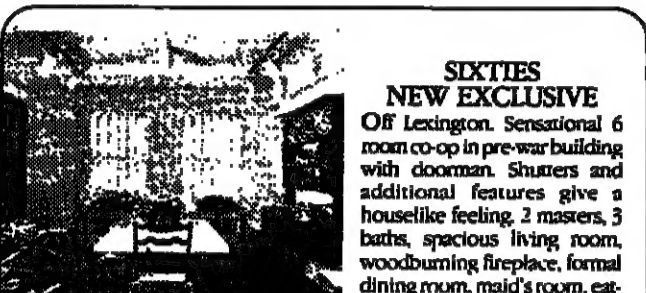


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Douglas Elliman

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CALENDAR

MAY

14 The Society of Memorial Sloan-Kettering hosts its annual spring dinner-dance in the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Hotel. This black-tie event includes a raffle drawing at Sloan-House. Cocktails begin at 7:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 8:30. By invitation only. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call (212) 794-7972.

15 "An Evening in Vienna" is the theme of the New York Philharmonic's ball this evening at Lincoln Center. Cocktails at 6:30 precede dinner at 7:30. After dinner Zubin Mehta and the Philharmonic Orchestra will perform a program of waltzes in the Viennese tradition, led by dancers from the Joffrey Ballet School. Beginning at 10:30, the Michael Carney Orchestra will entertain for the remainder of the evening. Tickets are \$500. For information, call (212) 580-8700, ext. 381.

16 The International Society of Interior Designers' New York chapter will host a black-tie benefit aboard the *Riveranda*. Cocktails begin at 7:30 p.m., followed by dinner and dancing. Tickets are \$125. Pier 62, West 23rd Street and the Hudson River. For information, call (212) 752-2762.

The League of Women Voters of New York City will host its annual benefit luncheon today at noon in the Hotel Pierre. The Hon. John V. Lindsay will be the guest of honor. Tickets are \$150. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call (212) 677-5050.

18 The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary hosts its 15th annual Starlight Ball on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Tickets are \$200. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call (212) 598-1383.

20 "A Tribute to Rita Hayworth" is the first national benefit of the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pierre. Princess Yasmin Aga Khan, Miss Hayworth's daughter, will serve as general chairman. President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan will be the honorary patrons, and Count and Countess Frederic Chandon will be the benefactors. Film clips of Rita Hayworth's movies will be shown. Cocktails will begin at 7:00 p.m., followed by dinner at 8:00. Tickets range from \$500 to \$1,000. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call (212) 581-7370.

This evening at 8:00 Yale University will sponsor "From This Moment On/Yale Salutes Cole Porter at Carnegie Hall," featuring works by several of America's top composers and a medley of Cole Porter songs sung by Lena Horne. Tickets are \$15. 154 West 57th Street. An after-theater supper with the cast will be held on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Tickets for the performance and supper are \$500. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call (212) 772-7431.

21 Sotheby's hosts a cocktail reception and auction of pieces created by students of the Isabel O'Neil Studio Workshop in collaboration with such well-known designers as Mario Buatta, Michael de Santis and Ruben de Saavedra. The evening begins with cocktails at 6:00, followed by a silent auction at 7:30 with dinner and dancing afterward. Tickets for the black-tie reception and auction are \$50, \$150 for the entire evening. 1334 York Avenue. For information, call (212) 348-2120.

Lenox Hill Hospital will host its annual spring benefit at the Gershwin Theatre, featuring a preview performance of *Singing in the Rain* at 8:00 p.m. Tickets range from \$100 to \$200. 1633 Broadway. For information, call (212) 794-4507.

To celebrate its 36th anniversary, Just One Break will host the annual Tiffany Feather Ball in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pierre. Cocktails begin at 7:30 p.m., followed by dinner and dancing. Tickets are \$200, and proceeds will aid this job placement agency for the disabled. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call (212) 725-2500.

22 "The Night of the Wildflowers" is the theme of the National Wildflower Research Center's benefit dinner-dance at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Lady Bird Johnson and Helen Hayes serve as chairmen for this black-tie affair, and Bill Blass, Oscar de la Renta, Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller and Barbara Walters are among the members of the benefit committee. The cocktail reception begins at 7:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 8:30 and dancing to the music of Vince Giordano and the Nighthawks. Tickets range from \$300 to \$1,000. Park Avenue at 67th Street. For information, call (212) 288-1551.

23 The Rockefeller University Founder's Ball will be held this evening at the Founder's Hall library at Rockefeller University. Mrs. Vincent Astor and Mrs. David Rockefeller will be the honorary chairmen. Mrs. Samuel P. Reed, Mrs. Sid R. Bass and Mrs. Gordon P. Getty will chair the event, and Mr. and Mrs. Steven C. Rockefeller, Jr., will be the junior committee chairmen. Cocktails at 8:00 will be followed by dinner and dancing at 9:00 under a tent on the Esplanade. Tickets are \$1,000. 1230 York Avenue. For information, call (212) 765-5130.

31 Le Louvre des Antiquaires in conjunction with Guy Laroche perfumes, will present "Autour du Parfum," an exposition of 350 fragrance-related objets d'art from major museums and private collections. Among the works on view are 17th-century silver pieces and 18th- and 19th-century scent burners. Through September 15. Two place du Palais Royal, Paris.

JUNE

3 The Mount Sinai Medical Center hosts a special performance of *Singing in the Rain* at the Gershwin Theatre at 8:00 p.m. A pretheater dinner will be held at Tavern on the Green; Mary Tyler Moore will serve as honorary chairman. 5:30 p.m. cocktails precede dinner at 6:15. Tickets are \$200. 1633 Broadway; Central Park West at 67th Street. For information, call (212) 650-6976.

6 The Center for Inter-American Relations will hold its fifth annual spring party at Tavern on the Green this evening. Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller will serve as chairmen. Cocktails begin at 7:30, followed by dinner and dancing at 8:30. Central Park West at 67th Street. For information, call (212) 765-0850.

The New York City Ballet hosts its annual spring gala this evening, featuring a preview performance of a new Jerome Robbins ballet. The 8:00 benefit follows cocktails on the Terrace of the New York State Theatre. A champagne supper ball takes place on the Promenade after the show. Oscar de la Renta will chair the black-tie event, along with Mrs. Ahmet Ertegun, Mrs. Samuel P. Reed and Mrs. William P. Rayner. Tickets are \$350 to \$1,000. Lincoln Center. For information, call (212) 870-5676.

—Maura Kinney

FOOD

Continued from opening page

high as 200. At Doubleday on Fifth Avenue, manager Paul Kozlowski confirms that Zagat was the store's number-one-selling restaurant guide during a recent month, beating out even Mimi Sheraton's 500-page tome. The Zagats themselves are expecting 1985 sales to be as high as 40,000—a remarkable number for a book whose distribution remains virtually all word-of-mouth.

The guide had its beginnings in Europe some 20 years ago. It was in the early 1960s that Tim and Nina Zagat—then newlyweds—moved to Paris under the patronage of Tim's employer, the old-line law firm Hughes Hubbard & Reed. "A lot of the heavy client entertaining fell to me," recalls Tim, whose name is actually Eugene. "In no time we were eating out five and six days a week—it was a movable feast."

With Tim given carte blanche access to Paris' best and Nina studying cooking at the famous Cordon Bleu, the couple soon began keeping an informal checklist of the restaurants they had tried, comparing their own assessments with the authoritative Michelin and Gault Millau ratings. "We started it for ourselves, really," says Nina, "but after a while began passing along our list to friends and colleagues." Though the Zagats haven't resided in Paris since the late '60s, they continue to update their Paris restaurant survey annually through regular visits and "deep-throat" contacts. Tim refers to the two-sided handout, with its 0-3 ratings and ultratense comments, as "the single best sheet in existence on Paris restaurants."

After resettling in Manhattan in the early 1970s, the Zagats joined a convivial food- and wine-tasting group, which eventually prompted them to start a New York restaurant guide. The first came out in 1979—a one-page roster of 75 restaurants rated by the 100 or so members of their food and wine society.

Three years later the couple discovered they were hand-tabulating more than 200 question-

naires in their Central Park West apartment and giving away triple that amount in completed surveys. "It was Nina who finally suggested we at least try and make some money out of what was still essentially a hobby," Tim says. "Maybe we could sell a little booklet and write off a few meals. We didn't exactly expect to make a killing or take on the city's big-gun critics."

But momentum carried the day. Though they have yet to incorporate and still work out of their apartment, the Zagats—who now use a computer to organize their survey—seem poised for the start of a regular Zagat cottage industry. In addition to individual book sales at \$7.95 apiece, the Regency Hotel has begun offering the guide to VIP guests as an added amenity. A blue-bound, gold-edged deluxe edition suitable for corporate imprints is also available this year: the well-connected Zagats have marketed it to contacts at Citibank, Bloomingdale's, Morgan Stanley, Charles P. Young Company (which has ordered 3,000 copies) and several big law firms for distribution to clients, customers and staff members. There is talk of a separate composite survey for food emporiums, caterers, wine shops and mail-order catalogs, and Tim even hints that a major magazine has expressed interest in publishing a nationwide Zagat directory, or regional ones for various cities.

Despite their willingness to branch out, the Zagats are strongly opposed to enlarging either the guide's diminutive format or its selective voting. Says Tim: "We have to preserve the insider, clubby feeling the survey enjoys—otherwise it will begin to look like all the other overblown guides." Yet even a club has its limits. "Somebody wrote in suggesting that all of the Zagat reviewers get together once a year for a big dinner," he confides, somewhat uneasily. "What a nightmare that would be." Spoken like a man who truly knows the passions of 1,000 critics.

—Allan Ripp



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STYLE

THE MAN WHO CAUGHT THE RICH AT PLAY

Jerome Zerbe's Sutton Place apartment in New York is much like him: elegant and full of memories. Its shelves contain a hundred volumes of 20,000 black-and-white photographs he took between 1933 and 1973. There are pictures of debutantes on sweeping lawns, of Grace Kelly on an early date with Rainier, of Jimmy Cagney celebrating New Year's Eve, Hedda Hopper clowning with Cary Grant and Brenda

great beauties of the 1930s and '40s often look foolish and ungainly to our eyes. But the Brenda Frazier who stares from Zerbe's scrapbooks looks fresh and innocent and beautiful, like someone who could step from the pages of *Vogue* or *Harper's Bazaar* tomorrow. Part of this, no doubt, stems from Zerbe's reputation for never having kept an unflattering photograph: no crow's feet or wrinkled necks here.

editor, who bought a few. When *Parade* folded, Zerbe headed for New York to seek fame and fortune. He ran into Harry Bull on the street and was hired to photograph parties for *Town & Country* at \$150 a month.

Soon Zerbe had another job; he arranged to take parties of his friends to the new Rainbow Room atop Rockefeller Center. He would photograph his socially prominent friends, and the pictures would be supplied to society pages. For this, Zerbe would be paid \$75 a week, and, of course, there would be no tab for his elegant dinners. To celebrate, Zerbe stopped by El Morocco for a drink and was promptly hired to do the same thing for that nightclub, for an additional \$75 a week. John Perona, the owner of El Morocco, soon demanded Zerbe's undivided loyalty. "Perona told me," says Zerbe, "that what I'd save in taxi fares not going to the Rainbow roof would mean I'd be making more money."

For the next five years, between 1933 and 1938, Zerbe and his camera spent almost every night at El Morocco, introducing friends, eating, drinking and snapping photographs. "Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt used to come to El Morocco with a pile of hatboxes," he recalls. "She'd put on one different hat after another, and I'd photograph her in each." Mrs. Vanderbilt might not return to El Morocco for weeks, but she would still adorn the society pages, photographed on "different" evenings in El Morocco.

After wartime service as a Navy chief photographer, Zerbe returned to New York as society editor of *Town & Country*. But mostly he took pictures. He had the Jergens Lotion account and convinced his socialite friends they should appear in ads promoting the hand cream. Zerbe photographed the wedding of "Babe" Cushing Mortimer to William S. Paley and snapped Jacqueline Bouvier as a debutante. He photographed Firestone weddings and considered the coming-out party of Anne and Charlotte Ford the greatest spectacle he'd ever attended. Katherine Hepburn posed for a fashion shot on the lawn of Zerbe's Connecticut home, and Winston Churchill walked down to the edge of a beach in Jamaica so that Zerbe could pose him against the sunset.

All that has changed now. Zerbe says there is no society left, and so he wouldn't be interested in taking pictures. "At half the parties you see in *WWD*," he says, "the people wouldn't go, there wouldn't even be a party if they thought there wasn't going to be a photographer." Nonetheless, his pictures remain to jog our memory or encourage our fantasies of an earlier era. A Boswell with a camera, Zerbe has created a vivid record of a way of life gone by.

—Don Rosendale



For 40 years, Jerome Zerbe's camera captured nightlife in high society.

Frazier as the girl of the year. Zerbe, now 80, is credited by many with having invented, in the 1930s, a new form of photography, one that flourishes today in *People* magazine and *Women's Wear Daily*. He made an art form of candid shots of society people and movie stars in the most private of their public moments. Before Zerbe there were no such photographic records of the rich and famous at play. Like many revolutions, this one resulted from a confluence of technology and sociology. The perfecting of the flashbulb (long since outmoded by the strobe) and faster films allowed photographers to work indoors, in relaxed, unposed settings. And Zerbe was, as he puts it, "an insider looking out," not, as he describes one of today's society columnists, "a secretary... looking in" at what passes for society.

There is a special quality to Zerbe's photographs. In old movies and other archives the

Zerbe did not set out to create a new art form. He was born into a socially prominent family in Cleveland, where his father was president of a coal company. He attended the Salisbury School and Yale, where his teachers told him he had a talent for drawing and encouraged him to continue his studies in Paris. His goal then was to become a portrait painter in the mold of a John Singer Sargent.

The Great Depression mandated Zerbe's return to Cleveland. He started taking pictures for a new Cleveland magazine, *Parade*. By the time it folded, Zerbe, as the magazine's society editor, had established his reputation for a unique kind of photography. He and his camera were invited everywhere. Women who once might have adhered to the maxim that their names should be in newsprint only at birth, marriage and death lined up to be photographed by him. Zerbe's photographs caught the eye of Harry Bull, then *Town & Country's*

HERE & THERE

Continued from opening page

of both celebrating and preserving the breathtaking variety of wildflowers that annually casts a rich embroidery across her native Texas and beyond. Abetted by a roster of Upper East Siders whose social and financial clout is awesome even in a city awash with benefit committees, Lady Bird is bringing her cause to the Seventh Regiment Armory on May 22 for a onetime gala evening that includes, for \$600, \$1,000 or \$2,000 a couple, dinner, dancing and—of course—an extravagant display of wildflowers.

For a First Lady who left Washington a legacy of tulips and a federal highway beautification program, and who in the process pointed the way for future First Ladies to champion a single civic cause, the National Wildflower Research Center is a logical next step. But when Lady Bird talks about wildflowers, the images that come first to mind are of her childhood in East Texas. "Nature has always been my relief and pleasure and joy," she says. "I grew up close to Caddo Lake, and I spent a lot of time alone walking

out through that mysterious country. There were winding sandy roads that had gnarled cypress trees dripping with Spanish moss. There were black-eyed Susans and wild roses on the fences in spring, and there were bluebonnets covering the hills, with Indian paintbrush sparking them up like lipstick on a woman."

For all their natural beauty and the poetry so often evident in their nomenclature, wildflowers from Maiden Blue-eyed Mary have been taken for granted or thoughtlessly cleared as developers cut through the countryside. In her native Texas Lady Bird was saddened particularly to see state roadsides cleared of wildflowers, and public displays of "store-bought" flowers installed in shopping malls rather than the wild sprays of color indigenous to the surrounding land. In 1969, back from Washington, she established an annual prize, complete with barbecue party and live country music, for highway maintenance men who did the most to help preserve roadside wildflowers. It was with her

gift of 60 acres of land on the Colorado River in Central Texas near Austin, as well as \$125,000 (matched by Laurance Rockefeller), that the National Wildflowers Research Center was finally established. Its purpose, says Lady Bird, is twofold: "We want to encourage use in the landscape of plants, flowers and trees; and we want to maintain a clearinghouse to answer questions about what is being done where—the agricultural schools, the botanical gardens and so forth."

In the small talk that signals an interview's end, Lady Bird says she'll soon be visiting her daughter Lynda Robb in Virginia, who with husband Chuck has made her a grandmother three times over. She says she's 72 and seems not to mind that at all. She seems glad to be free of the difficult burden that history capriciously imposed on her, though she doesn't say that. And she seems, despite the round-the-clock company of the Secret Service agents who are vestiges of that history, despite the tour buses rolling by the ranch, to be very much alone. But she seems, as she has throughout her public life, to keep a bright light within: of strength, of spirit, of a rare, transcending grace.

—Michael Shtayerson

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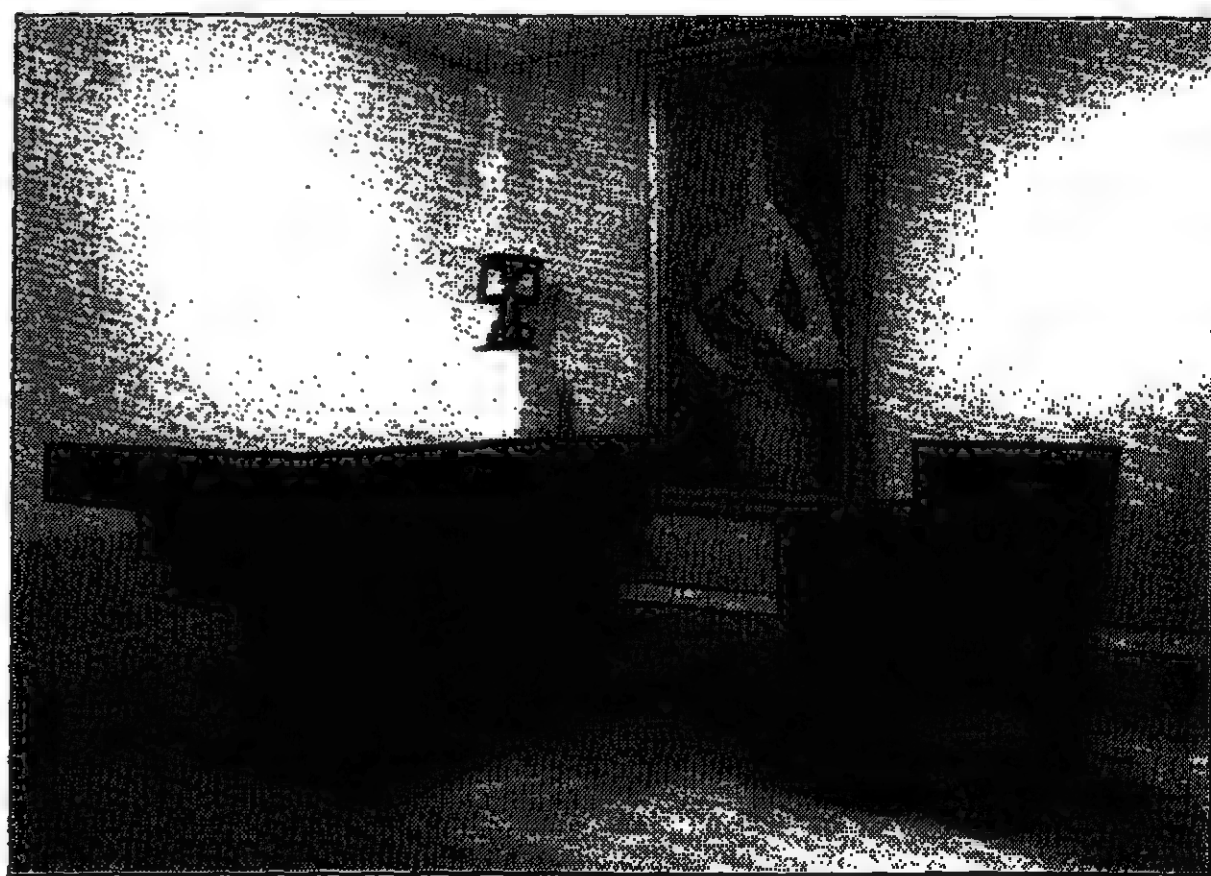
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MARIA DE BEYRIE GALLERY



Desk: H. 80cm, L. 170cm, D. 80cm.
Chair: H. 75cm, L. 67cm, D. 50cm.

Photo: Jean-Pierre Goddard

Exceptional desk in dark pickled oak by Pierre Legrain, with its chair, which formerly belonged to the writer Maurice Martin du Gard, circa 1926.

The desk itself is a very beautiful object, a true museum piece in which Legrain's art stands out as a signature. (From the *Cahiers d'Art* 1928).

The heavy, iridescent, pickled oak sculptural object dominated the house of the writer Maurice Martin du Gard. Massive and robust, it symbolizes African art through the prism of Cubism. It is a perfect example of Pierre Legrain's art, a piece of furniture that goes well with the main works of the 1920s: "Les Femelles d'Avignon," a sculpture by Brancusi, a helmet mask from Gabon (i.e. the former collection of Paul Guillaume and Jacques Doucet). The external rusticity of this desk is only a better symbol of African art. Pierre Legrain's works were often unique, especially created for such personalities as Madame J. Tardieu, Monsieur Pierre Meyer or the Viscount of Noailles.

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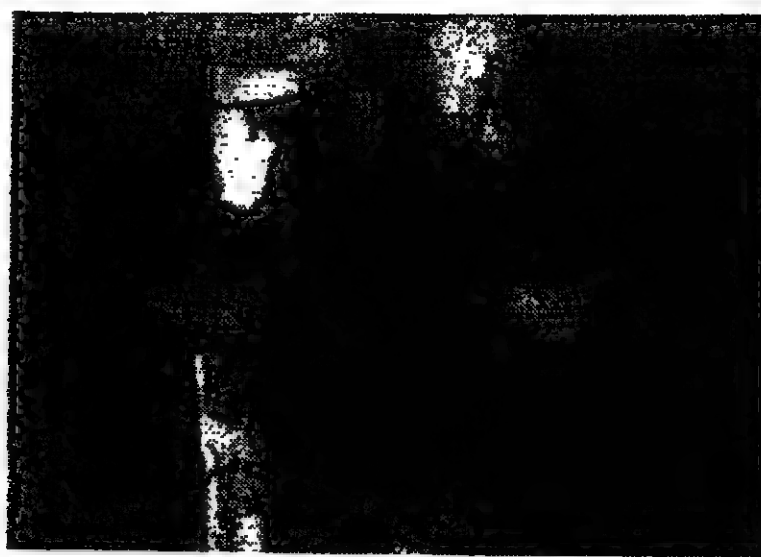
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Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture

Wednesday, May 15, 1985 at 7 p.m.
Catalogue #5882, \$15 or \$17 if ordered by mail.



Paul Gauguin, *Conversation Tropiques (Negresses Causant)*, signed and dated 87, oil on canvas, 24 1/4 x 29 1/4 in. (61.5 x 76 cm.) To be sold on May 15 at Christie's in New York.



Georges Braque, *Violon et Verre*, signed on the reverse, painted in 1914, oil on canvas, 25 1/4 x 36 1/4 in. (64 x 92 cm.) To be sold on May 15 at Christie's in New York.

Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture (Part II)

Thursday, May 16, 1985 at 2:30 p.m.
Catalogue #5886, \$15 or \$17 if ordered by mail.



Jean Metzinger, *Portrait de Suzanne Phocaf*, signed, oil on canvas, 39 1/4 x 28 1/4 in. (100 x 73 cm.) To be sold May 16 at Christie's in New York.



Barbara Hepworth, *Hand Sculpture (with strings)*, carved and polished cherry wood with string, 29 1/2 in. high (70.5 cm.) To be sold on May 16 at Christie's in New York.

Impressionist and Modern Drawings and Watercolors

Thursday, May 16, 1985 at 10:30 a.m.
Catalogue #5884, \$14 or \$16 if ordered by mail.



Edgar Degas, *Femme Nue, Le Pied Appuyé sur une Banquette*, stamped with signature (L. 658)—with atelier stamp (L. 657) on the reverse, drawn circa 1894, charcoal and pastel on paper, 35 1/4 x 22 1/4 in. To be sold on May 16 at Christie's in New York.



Fernand Léger, *Deux Personnages*, signed with initials and dated 29, brush and India ink on buff paper squared for transfer, 20 x 12 1/4 in. (50.8 x 32 cm.) To be sold May 16 at Christie's in New York.

Auctions to be held in our galleries at 502 Park Avenue in New York.
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SATURDAY-SUNDAY MAY 11-12, 1985

ECONOMIC SCENE

Lower Refining Capacity Seen Raising U.S. Imports

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY Jr.

WASHINGTON — Eight years ago the United States imported 8.8 million barrels of oil a day, about 43 percent of its total needs. Alarmed by such heavy dependence on foreign suppliers, President Jimmy Carter started a program of price decontrol and other steps that he said would guarantee that the 1977 import level would never be exceeded.

Higher prices, combined with recession, worked to produce a spectacular decline — far steeper and faster than anyone expected. This year imports are running at well under 4 million barrels a day and few people worry any longer about America's energy security. The Reagan administration, in fact, now proposes to save money by suspending further purchases for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve's stockpile of oil intended to be drawn upon in an emergency.

But many of U.S. oil companies, including some of the international giants, think the country is again becoming dangerously vulnerable. This time their worry is not about supplies of crude oil but about the nation's diminished capacity to refine oil.

Imports of cut-rate gasoline and other refined products pouring in from Venezuela, China, Romania and elsewhere now take more than 5 percent of the total American market, and more than 15 percent on the East Coast. A severe squeeze on profit margins and the ending of government-mandated subsidies have led to the closing of more than 100 refineries since 1981, reducing operable capacity to 15.6 million barrels a day, from 18.6 million.

With half a dozen new state-owned refineries being brought into operation by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, American refiners have decided it is time to seek protection from the government.

They say that OPEC countries, more interested in maximizing revenues than in profitability, can undersell even the most efficient American refiner. Selling cut-rate gasoline is also a way to skirt OPEC's official oil prices.

THE American refiners say that, by maintaining since the 1950's only a trivial 1.25-cent-a-gallon (3.8 liters) tariff on imported gasoline, the government is in effect condoning a new form of import dependence. Overdependence on foreign refined products — and the accompanying atrophy of domestic capacity — is just as worrisome as overdependence on foreign crude. Their question, in fact, whether in a crisis the United States would be able to refine its own-size oil stockpile.

"Our strategic reserve for gasoline is our refining industry," says Joseph L. Stratman, an official of Texas City Refining Inc., a member of the Independent Refinery Coalition.

But would it really be a good idea to limit imports of gasoline, such as by a flexible quota system that would go into effect when the utilization rate of American refineries falls below a pre-established floor?

Although the refiners' argument relies heavily on the possible risks to national security — and therefore cannot be fully rebutted in purely economic terms — the case for protection is not very persuasive.

For one thing, protectionism in other areas of trade has raised prices in the past. For another, there is little likelihood of a shortage of domestic refining capacity in the foreseeable future.

The utilization rate for American refineries was only 76.7 percent during April and even a major drawdown of the reserve could be handled with little strain. And in a pinch some idled capacity could be restarted, although in many cases that could not be done overnight or without substantial cost.

Previous efforts to restrict petroleum imports, moreover, have distorted the market, held prices up and, paradoxically, caused huge refineries to be built in the Caribbean rather than in the United States.

More than 100 refineries have been closed since 1981.

Buyers Sought For EBC

Merrill Interest In Bank Reported

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The seven European banks that own European Banking Co. Ltd. are holding talks with a number of parties aimed at selling the London-based investment bank, David Mitchell, an EBC managing director, said Friday.

Banking sources estimated EBC's value at \$25 million (\$39.9 million). The bank has assets of \$614 million and shareholders' equity of \$21.5 million. The planned sale would not include EBC's sister institution, European Banking Co. SA of Brussels, owned by the same seven banks.

The disclosure came after the London bank announced the abrupt resignation of Stanislas Yassukovich as deputy chairman. Mr. Yassukovich, one of London's best-known international bankers, is likely to succeed Donald Roth as chairman of Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, a London-based unit of Merrill Lynch & Co. As previously reported, Mr. Roth is to return to a senior post at Merrill's head office.

Bankers close to the situation said Merrill had considered buying all or part of EBC London and that Mr. Yassukovich vigorously supported the idea. Other senior executives at EBC, however, want the bank to be acquired by an entity that would allow EBC to preserve its autonomy. This disagreement led to Mr. Yassukovich's departure, the sources said.

The bank is expected to be sold to an outside party or group, but the sources said it was still possible that one of the seven current owners would seek full control.

The seven owners are Midland Bank, Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Deutsche Bank, Societe Generale de Banque and Societe Generale. These banks, members of the European Banks International Co. grouping, also own European American Bank and European Asian Bank.

Midland, however, plans to sell its stake in European American before next Oct. 15. One possibility is that Midland will swap its stake in European American for EBC London, then sell that bank.

Deutsche Bank several years ago took a controlling interest in the Asian bank.

China's Great Leap for Computers

But Enthusiasm Has Outpaced Technical Skill

By Sam Howe

New York Times Service
BEIJING — Unable after a lengthy investigation to diagnose a malfunction in its \$160,000 computer system, a Chinese institute in Shanghai province took the final, reluctant step of calling in a service engineer from Beijing, 725 miles (1,170 kilometers) away.

The engineer, an American employee of the small U.S. company that made the computer, quickly discovered the source of the problem: a rat. The pest had been foraging nightly into the computer room and chewing on a sensitive cable. The cable was replaced, the rat's droppings swept away and a wooden plank nailed across the doorway.

Then, because he was already there, the engineer was asked to take a look at one of the computer's terminals, which had not been acting just right. He removed the terminal's casing, leaving the power on to perform some tests. A cleaning woman, mortified to see dust on the circuit boards, hurried over with a wet rag. The engineer restrained her just in time to stop her from doing serious damage to herself and the terminal.

This service call, made several months ago, was not all that bizarre by Chinese standards. China has embraced computers virtually overnight, but the Chinese face bewildering problems in maintaining and getting used to them.

"The average Chinese is simply not oriented to this technology," said a U.S. official here



An employee makes repairs at the China Computer Technical Service Corp., which has 41 training centers.

who monitors sales in this field. "It's like taking someone who's worked on a bicycle all his life and suddenly handing him a six-cylinder engine to work on."

Chinese and foreigners alike generally agree that technicians in China ultimately will be at least as good as anyone else at servicing computers. But in the short term, the problems of poor maintenance and inadequate training, especially given China's plans to buy billions of dollars worth of computers in the 1980s, mostly from U.S. companies.

China is estimated to have spent at least \$425 million on foreign-made computers last year. A U.S. official here calculated that within three years of delivery the Chinese typically pay between 5 percent and 10

percent of the equipment's price on service made necessary by improper maintenance.

The head of the China office for a large U.S. computer manufacturer put the rate at twice that, by factoring in the costs of productivity loss suffered when a computer is down. Both put the corresponding percentage in the United States at well under 5 percent.

Official policy is to blame the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution for the nation's technology lag. A recent government book on modernization plans maintains that "the 10-year turmoil stunted the intellectual growth of a whole generation."

Whatever the root cause, the problem is vastly compounded (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

British Telecom Agrees to Buy 51% of Mitel

Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC announced Friday an agreement in principle to acquire 51 percent of Mitel Corp., a Canadian maker of telecommunications equipment that has fallen on hard times.

The price was put at about 300 million Canadian dollars (about \$219 million).

Analysts welcomed the transaction and said it would give debilitated Mitel a sound financial base and British Telecom an entry into manufacturing of key equipment.

Last November the British government publicly sold 50.2 percent of BT, which has a near monopoly on telephone services in Britain. Since, while shaking off its history as a state-owned utility, BT has been aggressively seeking to expand its business internationally.

On Tuesday, it announced a plan to buy a small Canadian phone equipment supplier, CTG Inc., for 20 million dollars.

Mitel, based in Kanata, Ontario, was formed 12 years ago by two British expatriates, Terry Matthews and Michael Cowpland, and once was a leader in the Canadian high-technology industry. It specializes in advanced office-telephone switchboards, known as private automatic branch exchanges, or PABXs, and produces other phone equipment and specialized semiconductor devices.

BT said it would exercise full management control once the agreement is final. Sir George Jefferson, BT's chairman, said he expected Mr. Matthews and Mr. Cowpland to retain roles at the company, but would not elaborate.

The agreement is subject to a financial investigation by BT, approval by Mitel shareholders and regulatory clearance. To secure its deal during this process, BT said, it had acquired options on about 18.5 percent of Mitel's shares. Directors holding about 25 percent of the issued stock have given BT a proxy to vote their shares.

BT plans to pay \$8 dollars each for about \$7.5 million new shares in Mitel. On the Toronto Stock Exchange, Mitel shares were selling Friday at 540 pence after closing at 456 pence Thursday.

The capital infusion is needed to help return debts that total nearly 300 million dollars for a company with net assets of 271 million.

BT appeared particularly interested in Mitel's foothold in the United States, by far the largest and most open telecommunications market. But BT said Mitel products are sold in 80 countries and that there is scope for vastly improving marketing worldwide.

Sir George praised Mitel's technical abilities but said the company would benefit from "a slightly more disciplined management situation." He noted that PABXs play a central role in building office-automation systems that connect computers and telephones.

BT easily can finance the purchase, Sir George said, adding with a smile: "The petty cash box is pretty good this week."

He said BT would consider more acquisitions but would not go on "a buying spree." Some analysts expect further sizable purchases.

"BT may take time, but it will rather aggressively build its business by acquisition outside the U.K.," predicted Ian Galbraith, an analyst at Mackintosh International Ltd.

In the 1970s, Mitel rapidly established itself as a high-technology wonder. Earnings doubled or tripled each year between 1976 and 1981. But it has suffered heavy losses since 1983, largely as a result of its hectic growth, analysts say.

Long delays in the delivery of its new SX-2000 digital switch drained Mitel financially and hurt its credibility. The switch routes voice, data and video signals in telephone systems with as many as 2,500 lines.

Because of losses, Mitel had to curb its ambitious international expansion plans. It shelved plans for a plant in France, sold a semiconductor plant in Vermont and dropped development of a satellite-communications business.

Some analysts agreed with Mr. Icahn's assessment that TWA stock was undervalued.

Candidate E. Browning, airline analyst for Oppenheimer & Co., said the estimated TWA shares were worth about \$25 each, including the resale value of the airline's international routes. She calculated that TWA's international routes were worth from \$493 million to \$634 million.

Miss Browning estimated that TWA's 90 planes are worth about \$1.18 billion. (AP, NYT)

U.S. Business Leaders See Slowdown, No Recession

Hot Springs, Virginia

AMERICAN business leaders expect the U.S. economy to slow down in the second half of this year and in 1986, due mainly to foreign competition and federal budget deficits. But they see little chance of a new recession.

In a semiannual report on the economy, the Business Council said inflation would remain subdued through the end of 1986, but there would be little improvement in the unemployment rate.

The council, composed of 200 top officers of major U.S. corporations, meets here twice a year.

"The major concerns are over the staying power of the economic expansion, and negative impacts from the strong dollar and intense foreign competition," the report said.

The council's report generally took a dimmer view of the outlook for the economy than the Reagan administration has taken.

The report predicted a 3.1-percent rate of real growth in gross national product for this year, down sharply from last year's robust rate of 6.8 percent and lower than the 3.5-percent to 4.0-percent rate expected by the Reagan administration.

The slowdown will continue into next year with an even more sluggish 2.2-percent growth rate, the report predicted.

But the Business Council predicted growth at a 4.1-percent annual rate for this year's second quarter, up sharply from the 1.3-percent first-quarter GNP rate.

American Express Co.'s chairman, James Robinson, who supervised preparation of the report, called the disappointing first-quarter results "a fluke."

He said that despite the slowdown, the United States probably would avoid a recession.

The report blamed the expected sluggish growth on "a large deterioration in foreign trade."

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit is expected to climb to a record \$128 billion this year after last year's record of more than \$100 billion, the report said. In 1986, the deficit should improve slightly to \$117 billion, it said.

Nearly all American businesses have been hurt by foreign competition, the council said.

The strength of the dollar, a leading cause of the trade imbalance, should erode gradually over the next year and a half, it said.

The council blamed the dollar's strength and the trade imbalance on the government's budget deficit, which it predicted would exceed \$200 billion this year.

Council members differed with

Chase Chairman Fears Thrift Crisis

Hot Springs, Virginia

THE chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank said Friday that thrift institutions may be headed for a serious crisis that could force the banking industry to come to their aid.

"I think we have the potential for a very serious thrift crisis," said the chairman, William C. Butler, here for a meeting of the Business Council. "I don't think that the banking industry will be able to turn its back on the whole thrift crisis. It's a major problem."

The thrift industry lacks the capital needed to support billions of dollars of its assets, Mr. Butler said.

But Walter B. Wriston, the former chairman of Citicorp, said the industry's problems would not be serious unless interest rates surged to about 20 percent, and he predicted that rates would gradually fall.

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President Ronald Reagan's view that the country could "grow its way out" of the deficit. Robert A. Beck, chairman of Prudential Insurance Co. of America, said the budget deficit could be cut only by reducing federal spending in all areas, including the military.

The council said inflation would remain relatively low. As measured by the GNP deflator, inflation would rise 4.2 percent this year and 4.7 percent in 1986, while the consumer price index would increase by 3.9 percent this year and 5.0 percent next year.

The unemployment rate, steady at 7.3 percent for the last three months, should slip to 7.0 percent by year's end, then edge up to 7.2 percent by the end of 1986, it said.

On the positive side, the report predicted growth this year in consumption spending, consumer durable spending, business fixed investment, government purchases and residential construction.

■ 3.5% Growth Seen
Despite weak first-quarter indicators, the U.S. economy may expand by an annual rate of as much as 3.5 percent in the second quarter, and the inflation rate is likely to be less than 4 percent, Roger M. Kubarych of the Conference Board predicted Thursday, Reuters reported from Chicago.

Council members differed with

national operations had a profit of \$156.3 million. This year, the airline expects the international division to do well.

Some analysts agreed with Mr. Icahn's assessment that TWA stock was undervalued.

Candidate E. Browning, airline analyst for Oppenheimer & Co., said the estimated TWA shares were worth about \$25 each, including the resale value of the airline's international routes. She calculated that TWA's international routes were worth from \$493 million to \$634 million.

Miss Browning estimated that TWA's 90 planes are worth about \$1.18 billion. (AP, NYT)

Currency Rates

Late Interbank rates on May 10, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	\$	£	D.M.	FF.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	Y.
Amsterdam	3.25	4.58	112.87	7.22	0.1789	1.485	1.342	139.90
Brussels	46.82	77.46	20.25	6.55	0.2225	17.085	1.234	26.91
Frankfurt	3.25	4.58	112.87	7.22	0.1789	1.485	1.342	139.90
London	1.25	1.75	47.83	2.99	0.0746	6.25	0.55	56.25
Milano	1.9710	2.8540	83.71	26.34	0.6435	51.475	1.757	7.90
Paris	6.55	9.45	263.56	16.63	0.4233	34.75	2.93	293.25
Switzerland	9.21	11.79	280.7	17.45	0.4375	35.15	3.04	304.75
Tokyo	252.70	307.80	80.14	26.30	0.781	78.18	2.925	29.47
Yen	242.55	295.25	78.48	25.44	0.7511	74.61	2.775	27.75
ECU	1.772	2.507	72.87	4.56	0.1163	9.48	0.78	7.8
SDR	1.36	1.94	50.48	3.12	0.0783	6.36	0.53	5.3

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Source: Reuters. (a) Commodity prices (b) Metals prices (c) Grains prices (d) Oil prices (e) Precious metals prices (f) Exchange rates (g) Interest rates (h) Bond prices (i) Stock prices (j) Other financial data.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Ford Seeks Global Ties to Shift Output

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. is looking for global alliances that would allow the automaker to move a large portion of its manufacturing abroad, its chairman, Donald Petersen, said.

He told stockholders Thursday that Ford has discussed links with Fiat SpA of Italy, Yamaha Motor Co. of Japan and Kia Industrial Co. of South Korea.

In addition, Ford is increasing business with Mazda Motor Corp.

of Japan, which is 25 percent owned by Ford. Mr. Petersen said that Ford also will export cars to the United States from a plant it is building in Mexico.

But despite record profits of \$2.9 billion last year, Ford is vulnerable to the rising level of cheaper, Japanese-made cars exported to the United States and potential competition from South Korea, Mr. Petersen said.

Ford is working with Mazda on importing minicars from Kia, part-

ly owned by Mazda. Ford currently builds Mazda-designed cars in Taiwan and Mr. Petersen said that connection also could be tapped in the future.

Yamaha, known primarily as a motorcycle maker, will design and build a 3.0-liter high-performance engine for Ford's new line of mid-size family cars, the Ford Taurus and Mercury Sable.

The Fiat connection was less clear, with Mr. Petersen declining to say whether Ford and Fiat would build cars or parts together or enter into some other business arrangement. He told reporters only that "informal discussions" have been held.

Ford is Europe's No. 1 car sales company and Fiat is No. 2.

"We are going to do everything we possibly can to see how much of this production we can keep in this country," Mr. Petersen said.

He also made two major technology announcements. Ford has acquired a \$20-million equity and research interest in American Robot Corp. of Pittsburgh, which specializes in computer-integrated manufacturing, and will join with General Electric Co. to build electric motors in a high-technology factory at a site to be determined.

AGA Seeks 90% Of Tool Firm in \$331-Million Bid

STOCKHOLM — AGA Group, the Swedish gas concern, said Friday it will seek to raise its stake in Uddelholms AB, the tool and power company, to at least 90 percent in a transaction put at 3 billion kronor (\$331.8 million).

AGA's president, Marcus Storch, said the company had made an offer to buy all Uddelholms shares. He said payment would be made through offering AGA stock and cash.

Mr. Storch said AGA would make a share issue of restricted "B" shares as part of its offer. He added that the offer was made on condition that AGA obtained at least 90 percent of the Uddelholms stock.

Trading in AGA and Uddelholms shares was halted earlier this week ahead of Friday's announcement.

Mr. Storch said the move would increase AGA's financial strength and provide increased opportunities for expansion within the industrial gas sector.

Cadbury to Purchase Sodastream

LONDON — Sodastream Holdings PLC has agreed to be acquired by Cadbury Schweppes PLC for £26.2 million (\$32.4 million) on a share-for-share basis, a joint statement said Friday. The accord is to become final by the middle of June.

Sodastream, which specializes in marketing carbonated drinks systems for home use, is owned by some 96 shareholders and is quoted on a restricted basis under stock exchange rules. Cadbury officials said the acquisition is an opportunity to break into a growth market with worldwide potential.

The statement said Cadbury had offered 31 ordinary shares, or £48.40 cash, for every 10 ordinary

shares of Sodastream. The cash alternative will be provided on the basis of £50.38 and 93 ordinary shares of Cadbury for every 40 ordinary shares of Sodastream. The Cadbury shares will be bought at 154 pence each by the merchant bankers, Kleinwort Benson Ltd., and will not qualify for 1984's final dividend.

Cadbury officials said Scottish American Investment Co. and Anglo Television Group PLC, which own 29.5 percent and 22.4 percent, respectively, of Sodastream's issued share capital, had agreed to tender their shares.

Sodastream's net assets April 30 were £8.54 million. The company

estimates it had a pretax loss of about £4.5 million in the 12 months ending April 30, compared with a profit of £2.3 million the previous 12 months. The loss includes about £3.8 million from test marketing in the United States and West Germany, plus exceptional losses of about £800,000.

The principal cause of loss in Britain, Sodastream's main source of business, was the disruption caused by the introduction of new equipment, the company said. But sales the last six months were ahead of those for the same period a year ago and the new equipment now is in place.

Cadbury shares sold for 162 pence after the announcement, little changed from Thursday's close of 161 pence.

Nestlé Acquires Coffee Roaster

NEW YORK — Nestlé Holdings Inc., a U.S. subsidiary of the Swiss-based food giant Nestlé SA, said it has acquired a California-based coffee roaster, M.J.B. Co. Terms were not disclosed.

Nestlé said on Thursday that M.J.B. joins a list of 12 other Nestlé Holdings' companies in the United States.

M.J.B. is a producer and distributor of roast, ground and instant coffee with manufacturing plants in Union City, California and Denver, Colorado. The company also distributes tea and rice products.

SBC to Open Frankfurt Unit

ZURICH — Swiss Bank Corp., Switzerland's second-largest bank, said Friday that it was planning to open a subsidiary in Frankfurt, in a new indication that Swiss banks are being attracted to West Germany.

The Basel-based bank said its decision was based on the size and worldwide importance of the West German economy, and was reinforced by the relaxation this month of financial rules by the Bundesbank.

Credit Suisse said two months ago it was negotiating a takeover of Effektenbank-Warburg in Frankfurt.

The Bundesbank announced last month that foreign banks legally resident in the country could participate in the lucrative underwriting of Eurobonds, which had previously been limited to West German banks.

Swiss Bank Corp. said the new subsidiary would have an initial capital of 100 million DM (\$31.9 million). The bank would start operating toward the end of this year, subject to the approval of authorities.

The new bank will offer a range of customer services including credit transactions, foreign exchange dealing, investment counseling and portfolio management, as well as stock exchange transactions and capital market business, Swiss Bank Corp. said.

Swiss Bank Corp.'s assets, excluding subsidiaries, stood at 123 billion Swiss francs (\$46.9 billion) at the end of March.

COMPANY NOTES

Ackerly Communications Inc. reported reaching agreement to buy radio stations KSGO and KGOV-FM in Portland, Oregon, exchanging 600,000 common shares for outstanding warrants starting May 17.

Ameritech Mobile Communications Inc. and **Cantel Inc.** reported signing a reciprocal agreement allowing customers to use their cellular mobile telephones in Cantel's Canadian markets and Ameritech's U.S. markets.

Berkeley Banc Corp. intends to capitalize its futures investment subsidiary, Barclays de Zoete Wedd, at \$220 million (\$272 million), and the government bonds trading arm of the new company at a minimum of \$25 million.

BOC Group PLC will sell its U.S.-based gases and related products business, Aronson, to Kotke Sanso Kogyo Co. Ltd., a new company, KNA-Aronson Inc., will be part-owned by the Japanese industrial gas company, Nippon Sanso Ltd.

Dantes Gas & Oil Co. has sold a 60-percent interest in its oil and natural gas operations outside the United States and Canada to an unidentified overseas lender in return for canceling \$20 million in convertible subordinated secured notes.

Colgate-Palmolive Co. shareholders authorized an increase in the number of outstanding shares, from 125 million to 250 million; the company said they would be used for general corporate purposes.

David Syne & Co. directors, following independent evaluation of the stock, advised minority shareholders to accept John Fairfax and Sons Ltd.'s offer of 10.20 Australian dollars a share for the remaining 2.19 percent of the Melbourne company.

Gates Learjet Corp. is resuming assembly of its Learjet 55, citing an improving market, and said it gradually will recall employees laid off several months ago.

Global Marine Inc.'s board voted to omit quarterly dividends on common stock until offshore drilling returns to profitability; a first-quarter loss of 67 cents a share was reported compared with a year-earlier 4-cent profit.

Hoover Universal Inc. shareholders approved a proposal, expected to become effective May 12, to merge with a subsidiary of Johnson Controls Inc.

RCA Corp. said RCA Service Co. bought a 17.7-percent equity stake in Logistix Inc., a property systems management company, for \$6 million and signed an option to acquire controlling interest over a three-year period.

Squalo Corp. has agreed to sell its U.S. animal health division to Solvay & Cie. SA of Belgium for an after-tax gain of about \$12 million.

U.S. Medical Enterprise Inc. will merge with American Emergency Center Inc., issuing 545,687 shares of common stock for all outstanding common and preferred shares and common stock warrants.

Wye Technology filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for an offering of two million shares of common stock, 1.7 million by the company, 100,000 by stockholders and 200,000 for resale, following their sale to Altos Computer Systems, a principal shareholder.

Dresdner Bank Chief Cites Rise in Business in Early '85

FRANKFURT — Reflecting a strong underlying trend in the West German economy, Dresdner Bank AG's business volume in the first months of this year rose significantly above that of the same period last year, the management board spokesman, Wolfgang Rötter, said Friday.

He told the annual meeting that profits had also risen and both interest commission and trading surpluses were higher than a year ago.

"In total, after a pleasing start we are looking forward to the current year with confidence," he said.

Business reported in April that group 1984 net profit fell to \$75.9 million Deutsche marks (\$120.1 million) from \$82.9 million DM in 1983 on an end-1984 balance sheet of 174.72 billion DM after 160.83 billion DM.

Mr. Rötter said weak West German economic data at the beginning of the year did not indicate any change in trends for the economy in general and were due to special factors, including a contraction of building activity because of cold weather.

The bank estimates that the economy will grow between 2% and 3% in 1985.

But Mr. Rötter said he doubted that Western Europe would take over the locomotive function for

the world economy as U.S. growth slowed.

"I doubt if Europe is capable of a significant acceleration in the tempo of expansion since an active growth policy is connected in many countries with serious inflation and balance of payments risks," he said.

The future trend of the dollar may take some of the impetus out of West German exports, he warned. But Dresdner expects the dollar to "normalize" in the foreseeable future and swing around a 3 Deutsche mark level, "which both the Bundesbank and German exports can easily live with," Mr. Rötter said.

This would also increase the chances for a decline in interest rates, he added.

Turning to risk provisions against foreign credits, Mr. Rötter told shareholders, "We will not lose sight of the necessity of keeping a steady, careful policy."

Dresdner's finance chief, Wolfgang Lech, said earlier the bank's risk provisions rose to between 1.25 and 1.50 billion DM in 1984 from 1.00 to 1.25 billion at the end of the previous year.

Mr. Rötter also said that Dresdner will seek a full listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the first West German company to do so.

Tenneco Acquires IHC-Europe Assets

HOUSTON — Tenneco Inc. said Friday that it had completed its purchase of the French, German and Danish farm-equipment units of International Harvester Co.

Earlier, Tenneco, a Houston-based conglomerate with interests that range from natural gas pipelines to shipbuilding, purchased International Harvester's North American and British farm-equipment operations for \$430 million.

Those operations are being combined with Tenneco's JI Case Co. farm and construction-equipment division.

The European agreement was announced after discussion with the French government on the realignment and financial restructuring of International Harvester France and on conclusion of definitive agreements with the French, German and Danish lending institutions.

Péchiney's Plant Purchase Called in Line With Policy

TOKYO — The recent Péchiney SA purchase of an aluminum smelter plant in the United States does not represent a policy shift, despite the 1983 decision to sell U.S. aluminum-ingot manufacturing operations, according to the company's chairman, Bernard Pache.

Losses and high power costs in the United States prompted Péchiney to sell its operations there. It shifted its North American focus to Canada, where a smelter with a capacity of 230,000 metric tons (253,000 tons) is to open next year in Beauport, Quebec.

But last month Péchiney paid an undisclosed sum for an aerosol plant owned by International Container Corp. of the United States.

Mr. Pache said the purchase represented a continuation of "the group's move into high-technology products and into aluminum consumer products."

Mr. Pache became Péchiney chairman in January, succeeding Georges Besse, who is now chairman of Renault. Mr. Besse helped turn Péchiney around from a net loss of 463 million francs (\$48.7 million) in 1983 to a 546-million-franc profit in 1984.

Mr. Pache said his appointment reflected continuity in Péchiney's policies, since he had worked closely with Mr. Besse.

Though aluminum prices have been low lately, Mr. Pache said there were signs of rising demand in the transport and packaging industries.

He said overall demand would continue to grow, though slowly. He predicted an annual growth in demand of 3 percent.

Mr. Pache was in Japan after a visit to China to see smaller investment projects at Xian in Shaanxi province and Pingguo in Guangxi province.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere
Via The Associated Press

17 Month		High Low		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	30 Day High Low		Close	Net Gain/Loss
15A	75	15A	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15B	75	15B	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15C	75	15C	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15D	75	15D	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15E	75	15E	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15F	75	15F	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15G	75	15G	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15H	75	15H	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15I	75	15I	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15J	75	15J	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15K	75	15K	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15L	75	15L	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15M	75	15M	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15N	75	15N	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15O	75	15O	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15P	75	15P	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15Q	75	15Q	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15R	75	15R	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15S	75	15S	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15T	75	15T	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15U	75	15U	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15V	75	15V	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15W	75	15W	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15X	75	15X	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15Y	75	15Y	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15Z	75	15Z	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AA	75	15AA	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AB	75	15AB	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AC	75	15AC	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AD	75	15AD	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AE	75	15AE	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AF	75	15AF	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AG	75	15AG	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AH	75	15AH	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AI	75	15AI	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AJ	75	15AJ	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AK	75	15AK	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AL	75	15AL	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AM	75	15AM	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AN	75	15AN	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AO	75	15AO	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AP	75	15AP	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AQ	75	15AQ	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AR	75	15AR	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AS	75	15AS	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AT	75	15AT	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AU	75	15AU	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AV	75	15AV	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AW	75	15AW	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AX	75	15AX	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AY	75	15AY	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15AZ	75	15AZ	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BA	75	15BA	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BB	75	15BB	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BC	75	15BC	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BD	75	15BD	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BE	75	15BE	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BF	75	15BF	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BG	75	15BG	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BH	75	15BH	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BI	75	15BI	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BJ	75	15BJ	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
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15BS	75	15BS	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
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15BU	75	15BU	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BV	75	15BV	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BW	75	15BW	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BX	75	15BX	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BY	75	15BY	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15BZ	75	15BZ	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CA	75	15CA	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CB	75	15CB	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CC	75	15CC	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CD	75	15CD	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CE	75	15CE	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CF	75	15CF	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CG	75	15CG	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CH	75	15CH	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CI	75	15CI	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CJ	75	15CJ	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CK	75	15CK	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CL	75	15CL	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CM	75	15CM	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CN	75	15CN	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CO	75	15CO	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CP	75	15CP	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CQ	75	15CQ	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CR	75	15CR	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CS	75	15CS	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CT	75	15CT	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CU	75	15CU	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CV	75	15CV	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CW	75	15CW	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CX	75	15CX	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CY	75	15CY	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15CZ	75	15CZ	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DA	75	15DA	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DB	75	15DB	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DC	75	15DC	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DD	75	15DD	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DE	75	15DE	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DF	75	15DF	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DG	75	15DG	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DH	75	15DH	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DI	75	15DI	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DJ	75	15DJ	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DK	75	15DK	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DL	75	15DL	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DM	75	15DM	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DN	75	15DN	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DO	75	15DO	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DP	75	15DP	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DQ	75	15DQ	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DR	75	15DR	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DS	75	15DS	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DT	75	15DT	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DU	75	15DU	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DV	75	15DV	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DW	75	15DW	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DX	75	15DX	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DY	75	15DY	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15DZ	75	15DZ	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15EA	75	15EA	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15EB	75	15EB	75	Towry	.40	2.8	75	142	142	142	0
15EC	75										

May 10

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 13)

ACROSS

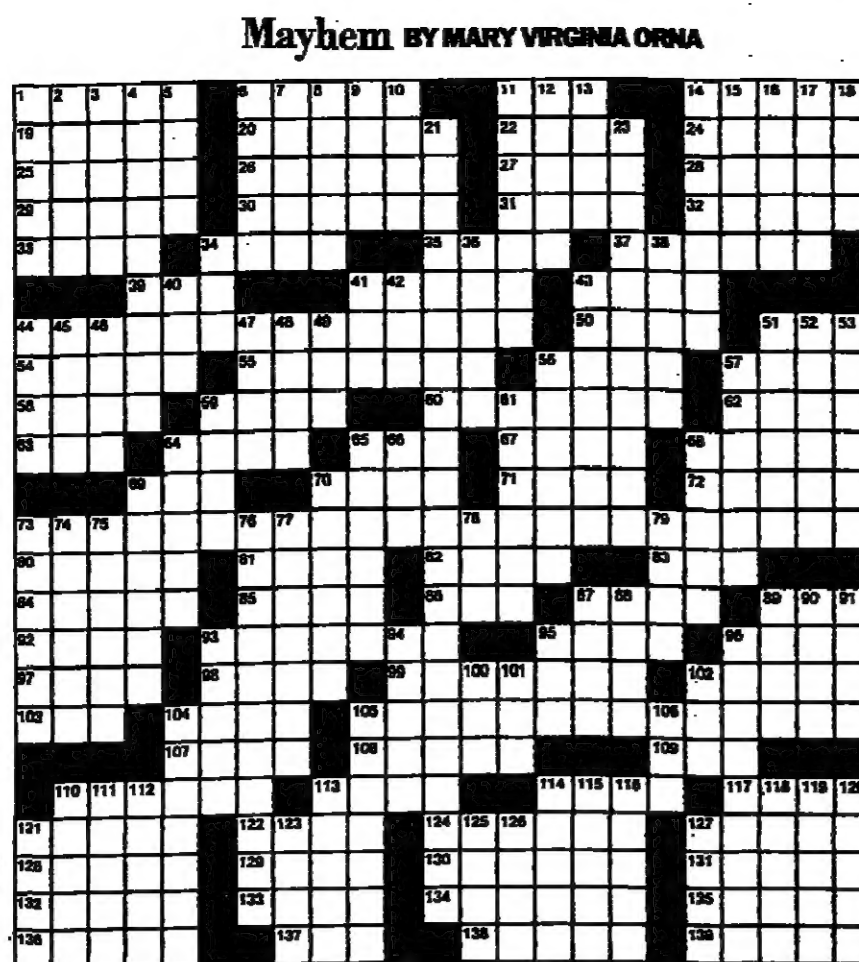
1 MAYenne
pancake
11 Bath, e.g.
12 Sniper's habitat
13 Navigational system
20 "The Terrible" czar
22 MAYapple, e.g.
24 Emulate
25 Isocrates
26 Impofe
28 Viennese violinist
27 Employer
28 "Separate Tables" actor
29 Choir members
30 Acrimonious
31 Potion portion
32 Adolescent period
33 Famed goose or horse
34 Fashion
35 Neptune and Pluto
37 Musagetes
38 Pasha
39 The Lion of Janina
41 "Then—of warm, sea-scented beach"
42 Browning
43 Crucial time in 1944
44 Two MAYors of N.Y.C.
50 Felton's supporter
51 Triumphs for a QB
54 Aizawlpa's subjects

ACROSS

55 Urals locale
56 Ethiopian star and
57 Enley a quid
58 Summer quenchers
59 Tiny chorine
60 Pyrenean principality
62 Turkish province
63 MAYday's cousin
64 Sheet of stamps
65 D.D.E.'s command
67 Capstone
68 Prink
69 — Prés, memorable
70 Ovid topic
71 Mother of Hera
72 One's chips
73 MAYa
80 Eucolic
81 Moleseyev movement
82 Tricklet
83 Assn. begun in 1945
84 GaMAY, e.g.
85 Fox from St. Louis
86 Cleaver's "Soul on—"
87 Large barge
88 License plate
92 Mile of baseball
93 Summaries of N.Y.C.
95 Chemical suffix
96 Diet
97 Herriot's colleagues, for short
98 Keebills

ACROSS

99 A "Juarez" family
102 "Sonny Weather," composer
103 Curve
104 Cherbourg cherub
105 MAYa, e.g.
107 J.F.K. and
108 Hard
109 Ending for gate or boot
110 Direction for Dorothy MAYnor
113 "Friendly" woman
114 Prefix for trust or thesis
117 Director Richter: 1888-1976
121 Bart or Belle
122 St. Philip—famed Italian priest
124 Droway one
127 Sandal part
128 Sygoue
129 MAYten or MAYeng
130 Shock
131 Hawk's haunt
132 Popularizer of "Mule Train"
133 Radiator sound
134 Participated in a pep rally
135 Tarts thief
136 Almond willow
137 Between A.S.T. and C.S.T.
138 Podetia
139 Ancient Briton's chariot



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DOWN

1 Spotless
2 Psychologist
3 Kin of Calliope
4 Cape MAY seascapes, e.g.
5 Remnants
6 Place of oblivion
7 Dodge
8 Deux or valet
9 Set
10 Tangent's relative
11 Quake and alight
12 MAYari mazuma

DOWN

13 Olympian once imprisoned in a jar
14 Guitarist from Muldard
15 What Shelley called himself
16 "Myrrha" composer
17 Off worker
18 Female
21 MAYo
23 MAYonnaise, e.g.
24 Mureen
25 Sullivan daughter

DOWN

26 City on the Allegheny
36 Tractor offering
40 — Girls, 1957 Gene Kelly film
41 Bond rating
42 W. W. II
43 Whistlers outside hotels
44 A concern of a seamstress
45 Within: Comb. form
46 Coups for Connors

DOWN

47 Relative of krypton
48 A 1994 movie
49 Askew
51 Blackmaller's weapon
52 Flaw
53 Posh
54 Cactus fruit
57 General
58 Bridge bid
61 Rosa in "David Copperfield"
64 Dramatist of Shakespeare's day
65 Encloses tightly
66 Craggy hill
68 Cry of disbelief

DOWN

69 Hangings
70 Private lines
73 Peloponnesian native
74 These may be dangerous
75 Character-istics
76 MAY
77 Gray matters?
78 Muscular contraction
79 Cashmere or word on a galley proof
85 Ending for macro or micro
88 Steatite, e.g.
90 Field

DOWN

91 Actor in "Quo Vadis"
93 Natives of Nyborg
94 So much, to Verdi
95 Rooted
96 DisMAYs
100 Luther's — feste
101 Fernando V, e.g.
102 Whackwork? attention
103 Most pallid
106 Father of Phineas
110 Statue in Rockefeller Center
111 Clock parts

DOWN

112 One of the Joliet-Carles
113 Lock
114 Mature
115 Site of games honoring Zeus
116 It has its tricks
118 Wall decoration
119 Dewy-eyed
120 Jehu's delight
121 "Star Wars" pilot
123 Great Lakes
125 Limestone and cuprite
126 Soprano
127 Pete's follower

IMAGINING HITLER

By Alvin H. Rosenfeld. 121 pp. \$15. Indiana University Press, 10th and Morton Streets, Bloomington, Ind. 47405.

Reviewed by John Gross

THE first important book about Hitler to appear after World War II was Hugh Trevor-Roper's "Last Days of Hitler," published in 1947. It is easy to forget quite how important it was at the time, when far more of a question mark hung over Hitler's fate. The author's aim was to discourage the growth of a malign myth based on the idea that Hitler might still be alive—the once and future Führer—and he succeeded as well as anyone could in laying to rest such a belief.

That some 35 years later he should have been briefly but spectacularly caught up in myth-making

BOOKS

about the bogus Hitler diaries is an irony that hardly need be labored. But then in "Imagining Hitler" Alvin H. Rosenfeld argues that "The Last Days of Hitler" itself was a book calculated to excite myths as well as dampen them. Through its heightened language, the magnetism with which it invested its subject and the skill with which it conveyed a sense of demonic power, it gave "the clearest indication that Hitler would survive his own death."

Yet could it have been otherwise? A Hitler without his demonic aspects—Chaplin's Great Dictator, Brecht's Arturo Ui—would simply not have been Hitler. He played on the deepest fantasies of power and cruelty and fulfilled them to an unparalleled degree. No amount of scholarship, or debunk-

ing, is likely to stop such a career from exerting a horrid fascination.

A thriving branch of the Hitler industry includes works of fiction, ranging from books by established authors—George Steiner, Beryl Bainbridge—to pulp thrillers and curiosities such as Richard Grayson's "With Hitler in New York." "Imagining Hitler" is a forceful survey of this material, by an author who has written an admirable study of Holocaust literature, "A Double Dying"; few of the writers he considers here emerge with much credit.

The mildest offenders are these novelists such as Richard Hughes who have attempted a reconstruction of possible episodes in Hitler's life but who, by concentrating on his early years, have contrived to draw the sting from the subject—to present "a Hitler without victims," as Rosenfeld puts it. At the other extreme are numerous examples of pomekitch, most disturbing in their implications.

The twisted sexuality that is a feature of this subliterature can also be found in more respectable books—"Sophie's Choice," for instance, and "The White Hotel"—although "respectable" hardly seems the word for them in light of Rosenfeld's restrained but devastating dissection. Strictly speaking, neither William Styron nor D.M. Thomas belongs in "Imagining Hitler," since they deal with more general Holocaust themes, but it would be pedantic to complain of their inclusion; and the only novel to which Rosenfeld devotes an entire chapter, George Steiner's "Portage to San Cristobal of A.H.," is one in which Hitler makes a vociferous appearance.

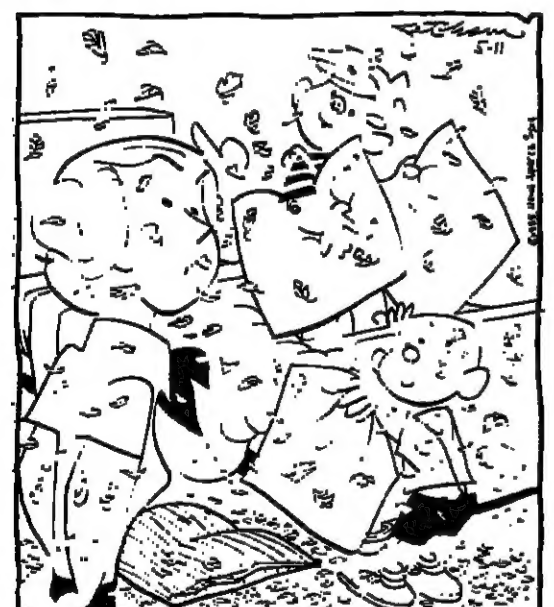
Or perhaps one should say "Hitler," since Rosenfeld makes it clear how much of an unhistorical construct the character bearing Hitler's name in this novel is. And while he recognizes the book's literary merits, he also points out its parallels with cheap thrillers about hunting down Nazis—or worse.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

CHIP ASTER LACET GRIP
LAMA STOLE APOST AONE
OLYBROEDU PROKERTIP
GLUTTERY CLOAK TOMATO
BEASARE PEARY CHINA
OAT PINOES AAAAAAGG
ARAG BEES OGGI GGLAIA
CAR OAKKARHAYIA WELLS
OMAMERY ALEAM BRADDE
DAILY DON AUDEN
POMEL DRIITY AAGOVIC
LIVIES G SIALEHLEHLEH
HEDD BEES LIT YOGS
UTA SECRETAIAT BOKEO
PALLETIE OLEAM BOG
ORIED DUFFES MUSEYTA
APPALE ARRAAD SAKCOTIO
TOLO O OIGES EUGLEHLO
HEDD BEES LIT YOGS
CREE BAYME LOGAN BAYE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"BUT IT'S FUN, MOM! YOU OUGHTA TRY IT SOMETIME!"

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Algeria	26	18	C	Beijing	23	15	C
Amsterdam	18	14	C	Bombay	32	24	F
Athens	26	18	C	Hong Kong	26	18	C
Berlin	20	14	C	Kobe	24	16	C
Bombay	32	24	F	Manila	28	20	F
Buenos Aires	20	14	C	Osaka	24	16	C
Calcutta	32	24	F	Seoul	24	16	C
Cairo	26	18	C	Singapore	28	20	F
Cardiff	18	14	C	Taipei	24	16	C
Chennai	32	24	F	Tokyo	24	16	C
Colon	26	18	C				
Dublin	18	14	C				
Frankfurt	18	14	C				
Geneva	18	14	C				
Helsinki	18	14	C				
London	18	14	C				
Los Angeles	26	18	C				
Madrid	18	14	C				
Moscow	18	14	C				
Munich	18	14	C				
Nice	18	14	C				
Osaka	24	16	C				
Paris	18	14	C				
Perth	18	14	C				
Rome	18	14	C				
Stockholm	18	14	C				
Switzerland	18	14	C				
Vancouver	18	14	C				
Vienna	18	14	C				
Winnipeg	18	14	C				
Zurich	18	14	C				

cl-cloudy; b-foggy; r-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; sc-partly cloudy; r-fair; sh-showers; s-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHAMMEL: Slightly showery. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temp. 18-22. GENEVA: Rain. Temp. 18-22. LONDON: Rain. Temp. 18-22. MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 18-22. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-22. PARIS: Rain. Temp. 18-22. ROME: Rain. Temp. 18-22. SEATTLE: Rain. Temp. 18-22. SINGAPORE: Rain. Temp. 18-22. SYDNEY: Rain. Temp. 18-22. TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 18-22. WASHINGTON: Rain. Temp. 18-22. YOKOHAMA: Rain. Temp. 18-22.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse May 10

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam				London			
	Close	Prev.			Close	Prev.	
ABN	428.50	427	Amst. 100	170	170	170	170
ABN Holding	197	196	Amst. 200	340	340	340	340
AKO	107	106	Amst. 300	510	510	510	510
AKO	107	106	Amst. 400	680	680	680	680
AKO	107	106	Amst. 500	850	850	850	850
AKO	107	106	Amst. 600	1020	1020	1020	1020
AKO	107	106	Amst. 700	1190	1190	1190	1190
AKO	107	106	Amst. 800	1360	1360	1360	1360
AKO	107	106	Amst. 900	1530	1530	1530	1530
AKO	107	106	Amst. 1000	1700	1700	1700	1700
AKO	107	106	Amst. 1100	1870	1870	1870	1870
AKO	107	106	Amst. 1200	2040	2040	2040	2040
AKO	107	106	Amst. 1300	2210	2210	2210	2210
AKO	107	106	Amst. 1400	2380	2380	2380	2380
AKO	107	106	Amst. 1500	2550	2550	2550	2550
AKO	107	106	Amst. 1600	2720	2720	2720	2720
AKO	107	106	Amst. 1700	2890	2890	2890	2890
AKO	107	106	Amst. 1800	3060	3060	3060	3060
AKO	107	106	Amst. 1900	3230	3230	3230	3230
AKO	107	106	Amst. 2000	3400	3400	3400	3400
AKO	107	106	Amst. 2100	3570	3570	3570	3570
AKO	107	106	Amst. 2200	3740	3740	3740	3740
AKO	107	106	Amst. 2300	3910	3910	3910	3910
AKO	107	106	Amst. 2400	4080	4080	4080	4080
AKO	107	106	Amst. 2500	4250	4250	4250	4250
AKO	107	106	Amst. 2600	4420	4420	4420	4420
AKO	107	106	Amst. 2700	4590	4590	4590	4590
AKO	107	106	Amst. 2800	4760	4760	4760	4760
AKO	107	106	Amst. 2900	4930	4930	4930	4930
AKO	107	106	Amst. 3000	5100	5100	5100	5100
AKO	107	106	Amst. 3100	5270	5270	5270	5270
AKO	107	106	Amst. 3200	5440	5440	5440	5440
AKO	107	106	Amst. 3300	5610	5610	5610	5610
AKO	107	106	Amst. 3400	5780	5780	5780	5780
AKO	107	106	Amst. 3500	5950	5950	5950	5950
AKO	107	106	Amst. 3600	6120	6120	6120	6120
AKO	107	106	Amst. 3700	6290	6290	6290	6290
AKO	107	106	Amst. 3800	6460	6460	6460	6460
AKO	107	106	Amst. 3900	6630	6630	6630	6630
AKO	107	106	Amst. 4000	6800	6800	6800	6800
AKO	107	106	Amst. 4100	6970	6970	6970	6970
AKO	107	106	Amst. 4200	7140	7140	7140	7140
AKO	107	106	Amst. 4300	7310	7310	7310	7310
AKO	107	106	Amst. 4400	7480	7480	7480	7480
AKO	107	106	Amst. 4500	7650	7650	7650	7650
AKO	107	106	Amst. 4600	7820	7820	7820	7820
AKO	107	106	Amst. 4700	7990	7990	7990	7990
AKO	107	106	Amst. 4800	8160	8160	8160	8160
AKO	107	106	Amst. 4900	8330	8330	8330	8330
AKO	107	106	Amst. 5000	8500	8500	8500	8500
AKO	107	106	Amst. 5100	8670	8670	8670	8670
AKO	107	106	Amst. 5200	8840	8840	8840	8840
AKO	107	106	Amst. 5300	9010	9010	9010	9010
AKO	107	106	Amst. 5400	9180	9180	9180	9180
AKO	107	106	Amst. 5500	9350	9350	9350	9350
AKO	107	106	Amst. 5600	9520	9520	9520	9520
AKO	107	106	Amst. 5700	9690	9690	9690	9690
AKO	107	106	Amst. 5800	9860	9860	9860	9860
AKO	107	106	Amst. 5900	10030	10030	10030	10030
AKO	107	106	Amst. 6000	10200	10200	10200	10200
AKO	107	106	Amst. 6100	10370	10370	10370	10370
AKO	107	106	Amst. 6200	10540	10540	10540	10540
AKO	107	106	Amst. 6300	10710	10710	10710	10710
AKO	107	106	Amst. 6400	10880	10880	10880	10880
AKO	107	106	Amst. 6500	11050	11050	11050	11050
AKO	107	106	Amst. 6600	11220	11220	11220	11220
AKO	107	106	Amst. 6700	11390	11390	11390	11390
AKO	107	106	Amst. 6800	11560	11560	11560	11560
AKO	107	106	Amst. 6900	11730	11730	11730	11730
AKO	107	106	Amst. 7000	11900	11900	11900	11900
AKO	107	106	Amst. 7100	12070	12070	12070	12070
AKO	107	106	Amst. 7200	12240	12240	12240	12240
AKO	107	106	Amst. 7300	12410	12410	12410	12410
AKO	107	106	Amst. 7400	12580	12580	12580	12580
AKO	107	106	Amst. 7500	12750	12750	12750	12750
AKO	107	106	Amst. 7600	12920	12920	12920	12920
AKO	107	106	Amst. 7700	13090	13090	13090	13090
AKO	107	106	Amst. 7800	13260	13260	13260	13260
AKO	107	106	Amst. 7900	13430	13430	13430	13430
AKO	107	106	Amst. 8000	13600	13600	13600	13600
AKO	107	106	Amst. 8100	13770	13770	13770	13770
AKO	107	106	Amst. 8200	13940	13940	13940	13940
AKO	107	106	Amst. 8300	14110	14110	14110	14110
AKO	107	106	Amst. 8400	14280	14280	14280	14280
AKO	107	106	Amst. 8500	14450	14450	14450	14450
AKO	107	106	Amst. 8600	14620	14620	14620	14620
AKO	107	106	Amst. 8700	14790	14790	14790	14790
AKO	107	106	Amst. 8800	14960	14960	14960	14960
AKO	107	106	Amst. 8900	15130	15130	15130	15130
AKO	107	106	Amst. 9000	15300	15300	15300	15300
AKO	107	106	Amst. 9100	15470	15470	15470	15470
AKO	107	106	Amst. 9200	15640	15640	15640	15640
AKO	107	106	Amst. 9300	15810	15810	15810	15810
AKO	107	106	Amst. 9400	15980	15980	15980	15980
AKO	107	106	Amst. 9500	16150	16150	16150	16150
AKO	107	106	Amst. 9600	16320	16320	16320	16320
AKO	107	106	Amst. 9700	16490	16490	16490	16490
AKO	107	106	Amst. 9800	16660	16660	16660	16660
AKO	107	106	Amst. 9900	16830	16830	16830	16830
AKO	107	106	Amst. 10000	17000	17000	17000	17000
AKO	107	106	Amst. 10100	17170	17170	17170	17170
AKO	107	106	Amst. 10200	17340	17340	17340	17340
AKO	107	106	Amst. 10300	17510	17510	17510	17510
AKO	107	106	Amst. 10400	17680	17680	17680	17680
AKO	107	106	Amst. 10500	17850	17850	17850	17850
AKO	107	106	Amst. 10600	18020	18020	18020	18020
AKO	107	106	Amst. 10700	18190	18190	18190	18190
AKO	107	106	Amst. 10800	18360	18360	18360	18360
AKO	107	106	Amst. 10900	18530	18530	18530	18530
AKO	107	106	Amst. 11000	18700	18700	18700	18700
AKO	107	106	Amst. 11100	18870	18870	18870	18870
AKO	107	106	Amst. 11200	19040	19040	19040	19040
AKO	107	106	Amst. 11300	19210	19210	19210	19210
AKO	107	106	Amst. 11400	19380	19380	19380	19380
AKO	107	106	Amst. 11500	19550	19550	19550	19550
AKO	107	106	Amst. 11600	19720	19720	19720	19720
AKO	107	106	Amst. 11700	19890	19890	19890	19890
AKO	107	106	Amst. 11800	20060	20060	20060	20060
AKO	107	106	Amst. 11900	20230	20230	20230	20230
AKO	107	106	Amst. 12000	20400	20400	20400	20400
AKO	107	106	Amst. 12100	20570	20570	20570	20570
AKO	107	106	Amst. 12200	20740	20740	20740	20740
AKO	107	106	Amst. 12300	20910	20910	20910	20910
AKO	107	106	Amst. 12400	21080	21080	21080	21080
AKO	107	106	Amst. 12500	21250	21250	21250	21250
AKO	107	106	Amst. 12600	21420	21420	21420	21420
AKO	107	106	Amst. 12700	21590	21590	21590	21590
AKO	107	106	Amst. 12800	21760	21760	21760	21760
AKO	107	106	Amst. 12900	21930	21930	21930	21930
AKO	107	106	Amst. 13000	22100	22100	22100	22100
AKO	107	106	Amst. 13100	22270	22270	22270	22270
AKO	107	106	Amst. 13200	22440	22440	22440	22440
AKO	107	106	Amst. 13300	22610	22610	22610	22610
AKO	107	106	Amst. 13400	22780	22780	22780	22780
AKO	107	106	Amst. 13500	22950	22950	22950	22950
AKO	107	106	Amst. 13600	23120	23120	23120	23120
AKO	107	106	Amst. 13700	23290	23290	23290	23290
AKO	107	106	Amst. 13800	23460	23460	23460	23460
AKO	107	106	Amst. 13900	23630	23630	23630	23630
AKO	107	106	Amst. 14000	23800	23800	23800	23800
AKO	107	106	Amst. 14100	23970	23970	23970	23970
AKO	107	106	Amst. 14200	24140	24140	24140	24140
AKO	107	106	Amst. 14300	24310	24310	24310	24310
AKO	107	106	Amst. 14400	24480	24480	24480	24480
AKO	107	106	Amst. 14500	24650	24650	24650	24650
AKO	107	106	Amst. 14600	24820	24820	24820	24820
AKO	107	106	Amst. 14700	24990	24990	24990	24990
AKO	107	106	Amst. 14800	25160	25160	25160	25160
AKO	107	106	Amst. 14900	25330	25330	25330	25330</

